The New-York Times.

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GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Davis and the Army Supplies—Court-Martial Sentence Reversed—The Case of Mr. Schnabel—The Public Lands.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 20.

The outrages perpetrated by Senator DAVIS on the mechanics of the country, begin to be seriously felt by the Government. Orders received to-day from the army in the field, for a supply of trusses, cannot be filled, as these are "patented" articles, and under Senator DAVIS' law cannot be purchased except by special act of Congress. The Senator's bowels of compassion were insufficient to afford protection to the bowels of the soldiers.

Lieut. ALEXANDER E. DRAKE, of the Second Infantry, convicted by court-martial of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and sentenced "to be dismissed the service of the United States," has been relieved from sentence by President BUCHANAN, who quashed the proceedings thus: "The sentence of the Court-Martial is disapproved. The officer will be ordered to duty.—JAMES BUCHANAN." Lieut. DAVIS accordingly released him from arrest, and he has resumed his sword.

Ex-Mayor LENOX, of Washington, leaves to-morrow on a tour through Kentucky and Tennessee, to collect "sinews of war" for the Breckinridge and Lane ticket in the Presidential [illegible]ass. He hopes to bring back several hundred [illegible]nd dollars. The Federal officers in those States will have a fine opportunity to prove their fidelity.

Mr. SCHNABEL, hearing that orders had issued from headquarters for his imprisonment, if possible, until after the Presidential election, and several material witnesses being absent, applied for a continuance of his case till the December term of the Court. This was resisted with all the power District Attorney OULD could bring to bear, and an animated discussion between him and the defendant's counsel was kept up for nearly three hours. The persistent opposition of Mr. OULD to a continuance convinced many of the truth of the rumor that the President had directed Mr. SCHNABEL to be taken care of at the public expense here until the canvass closed. The Court held the showing to be sufficient, and granted a continuance. Mr. SCHNABEL will canvass Ohio. He intends also to address the citizens of New-York from the steps of the Merchants' Exchange. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 20.

The number of acres embraced in the proclamation for the public land sales in Minnesota in October next, is four millions and three-quarters. In 1853 seven millions were offered, but, owing to the pressure and intercession of settlers, all except seven hundred thousand acres was withdrawn. A year ago of the two or three millions of acres offered for sale the lands preempted were omitted, as a further relief to the settlers. The rule is, that the oldest surveyed lands are first offered.

The number of acres included in the proclamations for sales in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, in August, is 7,000,000.

From the 1st of January to the 1st of July, 4,200 passports were issued from the State Department—about three-fifths of them to naturalized citizens. The number now issuing is comparatively small.

The Breckinridge National Executive Committee have, it is said, made arrangements for printing 500,000 copies of President BUCHANAN's recent ratification speech.

The case of the United States against ELLIS B. SCHNABEL, for assault and battery on Gen. BOWMAN, was taken up in the Criminal Court to-day and postponed till December, owing to the absence of Messrs. COVODE, WINSLOW, ROBINSON, of Illinois, (members of the late Covode Committee,) and Hon. HENRY MAY, witnesses for the defence.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Burning of the Pennsylvania in James' River—Three Lives Lost—Perilous Condition of the Passengers and Crew.

NORFOLK, Friday, July 20.

The steamship *Pennsylvania*, of the Philadelphia and Richmond line, was destroyed by fire last night in James' River, near Jamestown. She left here at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of that day. The fire was first discovered at 11 o'clock at night bursting from the boiler-deck. The passengers and crew had scarcely time to save themselves in their night clothes on rafts. The flames aft prevented them getting the boats down. The names of the passengers are as follows:

G. D. GRAHAM, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. MCCLUNG, of Richmond.

Mrs. DIETZ and four children, of Philadelphia.

All were saved with the exception of three of the children of Mrs. DIETZ, who were drowned.

The steamer *Curtis Peck*, which was detained by a storm, passed the burning steamer, and rescued the passengers on the rafts and those remaining on the vessel. The *Curtis Peck* arrived here this morning with them. The passengers leave to-day for Richmond by railroad. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. Great efforts were made to extinguish the fire and save the passengers.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The *Pennsylvania* left this port as usual on Thursday last at 4 P. M., for Richmond, with freight and passengers. In consequence of a thunder storm and the darkness of the night, the ship came at anchor two miles from Jamestown at 11 P. M. Flames were first discovered issuing from the hatchway boiler deck, far aft. Immediately there commenced a painful scene of excitement among the passengers. Three adults and four children, who were called up from their berths, had no time to dress, so rapid was the spread of the flames. Passengers hurried wildly about the decks, the ladies and children screaming with terror. The flames roaring through the hatchways threatened sudden destruction to all on board, preventing the men from getting the boats, which indeed soon took fire, and for a while all hope seemed cut off. Rafts were constructed by the men with all possible haste. One of these was taken charge of by the pilot, who also took Mr. G. GRAHAM, of Philadelphia, four children, one of them a baby, and Mrs. DIETZ, of Philadelphia, passengers.

As soon as the raft floated off from the ship it capsized and all were thrown overboard. Amid the darkness of the night three children perished. Mr. SMACK made great efforts, and succeeded in saving the baby and catching a plank. He was afterwards discovered by the steamer *C. Peck*, floating away from the burning ship, with the child in his arms, but declined assistance, stating that the condition of others near at hand was far more perilous than his own. The baby's piteous cries were distinctly heard above the storm. Mr. SMACK and child were picked up a mile away from the ship.

Capt. TEAL, with two lady passengers, afterwards got on a raft constructed of hatchways. Mr. CULLAM, Chief-Engineer, and HARRIS, Second Engineer, with firemen and other hands left on board, commenced building a raft of spars, lumber, etc., and just as they got it launched the lights of the steamer *Curtis Peck*, in charge of Capt. FREEMAN, was discovered.

The bells of the burning ship tolled until the *Curtis Peck* came up, when the boats were lowered and First-officer GIFFORD rescued two lady passengers, the chambermaid, captain and two of the crew. CULLAM, GIFFORD and the fireman returned to the ship, took off HARRIS, the second engineer, and the balance of the crew.

The fire is supposed to have originated by spontaneous combustion in a package among the freight. Capt. TEAL and officers behaved gallantly on the trying occasion. There is no tidings of the steamer since last night.

Death of Hon. Breutan Halliburton.

BOSTON, Friday, July 20.

Halifax papers announce the death of Hon. BREUTAN HALLIBURTON, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, which occurred on the 16th.

Probable Loss of a Lake Schooner.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 20.

The schooner *Washington Irving*, which left Erie for this port a week ago, has not since been heard from, and there is no longer room to doubt that she is lost with all on board. The following is a list of her crew and passengers: Capt. Stephen H. Varmatta. Antonia Hary, Henry House, Owen Keep, Refer Silvy, and one passenger, Cornelius Leary. Owen Keep belonged in Buffalo, the others in Erie.

United States Steamer Pawnee.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 20.

The United States steamer *Pawnee* went to sea this morning.

OUR MILITARY VISITORS.

Arrival of the Savannah Blues.

WHO THEY ARE AND HOW THEY LOOK—THEIR RECEPTION BY THE CITY GUARD—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR ENTERTAINMENT.

Hardly had the Metropolitan tympanums recovered from the incessant din of Japanese receptions, Fourth of July parades, Camp Scott festivities and Chicago Zouave drills, than a new sensation appears in the arrival of the Savannah Republican Blues.

The Blues are one of the oldest military organizations in the country, having celebrated their fifty-second anniversary on the first of May last. Since 1808 they have had but four Captains, viz.: ALBERT CUTHBERT, Judge NICHOLS, now of the United States Supreme Court, ROBERT POOLER, a graduate of West Point and an eminent lawyer, and their present commander, Capt. JOHN W. ANDERSON, a prominent merchant of Savannah, who has held his present position in the Company twenty-three years. In the war of 1812 they were posted in Florida, where they remained several months, and on their return were temporarily incorporated in the regular service. They volunte[illegible]d in the Florida and in the Mexican wars, but were not permitted to leave the State. The Company at present numbers no less than 215 members, and turned out 203 in the ranks at the last anniversary. They comprise some of the wealthiest and most honored citizens of Savannah, although a majority of them are quite young. The following are the officers of the Company:

Captain, John W. Anderson; First Lieutenant, W. H. Davis; Second Lieutenant, John Oliver; Third Lieutenant, J. T. McFarland; Sergeants—F. L. Gue, R. H. Lewis, B. Conover, O. V. E. Davis, G. W. Anderson; Corporals—E. A. ——, W. A. Walker, T. McNish, J. K. Munnerlyn; Quartermaster, Philip Schley; Judge Advocate, L. S. DeLyon; Surgeon, S. A. T. Lawrence; Paymaster, G. A. Merner; Armorer, P. M. Russell; Baggage-Master, W. P. Roberts; Color Bearer, J. W. White.

The officers and privates who participate in this—the only Northern excursion of a Southern Company, with the exception of that of the Richmond Grays—number one hundred, and comprise the flower of the Company. Judge-Advocate DE LYON has been a member forty years. Third Lieutenant MCFARLAND is the Health Officer of Savannah. Private FOLEY is Captain of the Savannah Jasper Greens, and the other members of the Company hold commissions in various Savannah regiments.

Shortly previous to leaving, the Blues gave a public trial drill for the purpose of testing the acquirements of the members. The discipline was most rigid, and the slightest deviation from strict drill was sufficient to cause a member to leave the ranks. Military men may judge of the strictness of the drill when it is stated that men were ordered to "fall out" for simply wiping off the perspiration while standing at "parade rest." In spite of this, however, at the end of an hour-and-a-half three men were left—Lance Corporal MCNISH, Corporal ANDERSON and Corporal SMITH—and it seemed likely that they would keep on drilling perfectly as long as the officers could command. As there were but two prizes, it was in contemplation to make a third when SMITH missed some slight manœuvre and but two were left. MCNISH, therefore, received the first prize, a beautiful gold Maltese cross, and Corporal ANDERSON the second, a purse of $25. The Blues having announced their intention to visit New-York, the requisite arrangements were made for their

RECEPTION BY THE CITY GUARD.

In order to afford the Blues an opportunity of viewing the *Great Eastern* and a little of the North River side of the City, the City Guard chartered the steam tug *Satellite* for the purpose of meeting their guests down the bay, on their arrival on the steamer *Florida*. There were on board the *Satellite*, the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of W. H. Draper, Charles E. F[illegible]rman, E. L. Stone. H. C. Jones, William Marchant, and Alexander Henricus; Capt. Woodhue, formerly of the steamship *Florida*, Messrs. Daniels, White, and Foley, of the Blues, Lieut. Col. Ferris, of the Ninth Regiment, Purser Hempstead, of the *Florida*, C. C. Waldron, ex-Deputy Collector, and others equally well known. As soon as the *Florida* was descried in the Lower Bay, the *Satellite* put out, and was soon alongside the steamship, which came too off the Battery. Mutual guns betokened the joy of the hosts and of the guests, and what with cheers, music from Dodworth's Band, and a general waving of hats and handkerchiefs, the scene was quite interesting. As soon as the gang-plank had been arranged, Lieut.-Col. HARRIS acting on the occasion as a member of the guard, went on board the *Florida*, accompanied by Mr. W. H. DRAPER and the other members of the Committee of Arrangements. The first thing to be done after the introduction was, of course, the

WELCOME BY LIEUT.-COL. FERRIS.

Mr. FERRIS addressed Capt. ANDERSON briefly. He said the Committee had been deputed by the City Guard, the citizens and merchants of the City, to extend to the Blues a cordial welcome. They were but the *avant courier* of the welcome, as he trusted the Blues would find on their arrival in the City. He hoped they would realize that hospitality was not a plant of Northern or of Southern growth exclusively, but alike the product of both sections of the Union. They would show them that they were true friends—in short, that they were white men.

CAPT. ANDERSON REPLIED

that he felt grateful for this reception. They realized that they were among brothers, and trusted that this visit would do much to dissipate the dark clouds which have been lowering over the Union. He hoped they would think of the welfare of no North, South, East or West exclusively, but of our whole country.

At the conclusion of these brief addresses the Blues marched on board the *Satellite* and the steamers separated with parting guns. After taking a sail up the River, viewing the *Great Eastern*, nearly swamping a Police boat, receiving a hearty cheer from the manned yards of the *Harriet Lane*, and partaking of sundry timely glasses of claret and baskets of sandwiches, the booming of guns from the foot of North Moore-street signified that the escort was waiting on the pier. The *Satellite's* course was therefore steered thither, and, amid a smell of powder, and clouds of smoke that might have daunted a less martial load of passengers, she was made fast to the wharf.

Capt. LOVELL, with sixty members of the City Guard, was waiting, and without much delay the Blues disembarked. The Guards were drawn up in line, and received their guests with presented arms and the usual honors. The Blues then drew up in line, and paid the Guards a similar compliment—the latter taking the right of the column, headed by Dodworth's full band. The route of march was through North Moore, Washington, Franklin, Hudson and Chambers streets, up Broadway to the Metropolitan Hotel. What with the dust, the mud, the carts, cars, brick piles in the way, and the motley crowd that followed on the sidewalks, the Savannahans must have derived a lasting impression of New-York. Possibly, however, they were principally engaged in fears of *coup de soleil*—for the heat of the day, their thick uniform, and the fatigue of traveling, made that unpleasant contingency apparently imminent. But they sweltered on, with quite steady ranks, and marched quite well.

An interesting incident on the route was the meeting of the Zouaves and their escort, on their way to the Boston boat, and at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, where the meeting took place, the scene was unusually fine. The Blues and their guests drew up in line on the East side of the street, and received the Zouaves and escort with arms presented, the officers acknowledging the compliment by saluting as they passed. The crowd at this point to witness the interesting ceremonies was dense.

The Blues were first escorted to the Lafarge, and subsequently to the City Guard Armory, where they stacked arms and "smiled" graciously. They went to the regular dinner at the Lafarge, and were shown individual attention during the evening.

On this occasion the Blues paraded in fatigue dress—light blue pants with white stripe, dark blue jacket, silver buttons, and blue cap with silver trimmings, covered with black silk. They wore their knapsacks. At their parades during their stay here, which will be until Tuesday next, they will appear in full dress, consisting of dark blue dress coat, with sky-blue facings and silver buttons; tall caps, white plumes, and white pants. To-day they visit the institutions and the residence of B. M. WHITLOCK, Esq.

It is said that the Blues are accompanied by three musicians—*slaves*—who are too much attached to the company and their masters to be in any danger of yielding to the temptations to desertion which will undoubtedly be held out to them.

Departure of the Zouaves.

A COLLATION GIVEN BY THE SIXTH REGIMENT—COMPLIMENTARY SPEECHES—THE RECEIPTS AT THE ACADEMY.

The Chicago Zouave Cadets, whose performances in the military line have astonished and delighted the New York public for a week past, left this city last evening for Boston. They were escorted to the Norwich and Worcester boat by Companies A. and F., Sixth Regiment, under the command of Capts. FRANK and EBBLSPACKER, assisted by detachments from the other Companies in the Regiment, and also by detachments from the Second Regiment, headed by Capt. REID, from the Eighth, headed by Capt. BUCK, from the Seventh, headed by Capt. SHUMWAY, and from the Seventy-ninth, headed by Capt. MANSON. A large collection of spectators was assembled on the wharf, and on the arrival of the Cadets at the boat a salute of 10 guns were fired. As the boat shoved out into the stream another salute of eleven guns was fired, and the Zouaves receded from view amid the cheers of the multitude on the wharf, which was responded to by repeated "sevens and a tiger" from the Cadets.

Before going to the boat, the Zouaves partook of a collation furnished by the Sixth Regiment, whose guests they have been during their stay here, at their armory over the Centre Market. Capt. FRANK, of Company A, made a brief speech complimentary to the Zouaves and their Commander, which called out Col. ELLSWORTH, who gratefully acknowledged, in behalf of the Cadets, the kindness and hospitality extended to them during their stay in New-York.

Capt. EBBLSPACKER of Company F., made a complimentary allusion to Col. PINCKNEY for having invited to this City on behalf of the Sixth Regiment, the best drilled military corps that ever paid us a visit; in response to which Col. PINCKNEY said that he happened by chance to witness in Chicago the superior discipline and drill of the Zouaves, and was so much struck with it that he determined if possible to induce them to visit New-York; and he was happy to know that the results of their visit had been all that he anticipated. In his opinion the formation of this Chicago Company would be the means of revolutionizing the military system of the country. A project was already on foot to organize a similar regiment in the First Division, which he had no doubt would be speedily carried out.

After some further speaking, the affair terminated with a toast complimentary to the "invited guests, including the Press," which was received with three times three and a "tiger."

We understand that the receipts on the occasion of the Zouave drill at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, after paying all expenses were about L1,500, which amount was handed over to Col. ELLSWORTH, and is to be appropriated by the Company to charitable purposes.

More Kidnapping.

THREE NEGROES CARRIED SOUTH—SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE.

Three negroes living near Clifton, Iroquois County, Illinois, were kidnapped on the 2d. The local papers give the following account of the transaction. On Sunday the Kidnappers met at the house of JOHN O'NEAL, about three-fourths of a mile west of Clifton, procured a team, and placed sentinels along the road and in and about Ashkum. On the afternoon of that day GEO. D. SMITH went into the village and procured a room. He then went out and enticed the unsuspecting five negro men into this place, and called for, and was supplied with whisky and cards. At a preconcerted signal, the whole company entered the house with knives and revolvers and attempted to take the negroes and fetter them. A general fight ensued, several of the negroes fighting desperately, and two made their escape. The three, SLATER, who leaves a wife, and who is a free negro from Boston, JOHN, from Maryland, and WILLIAM, a little boy from Florida, were finally subdued and tied. They were immediately put into a lumber wagon in waiting and run under the whip to Ashkum. The alarm having been given in and about Clifton, the citizens of the neighborhood assembled, and the down train from Chicago coming along in a short time, they got aboard of the cars and went to Ashkum for the purpose of effecting a rescue. Arriving at that place the conductor ran into town without giving a signal, stopped but a moment, until the negroes could be rolled into the baggage-car, and started his train without even attempting to make the usual signal. A large company was there armed, ready to prevent a rescue, and the Clifton men were compelled to jump off the train without having accomplished anything. The three negroes were taken South, and have undoubtedly, ere this time, been sold.

The Liquor Question.

NEW-YORK STATE DISTILLERS IN CONVENTION.

The Syracuse *Journal* reports the proceedings at a Convention of Distillers of the State of New-York, which was held in that city on the 10th. CHAS. TALLMAN, of Syracuse, presided, and BYRON FORD, of Clyde, acted as Secretary. Resolutions were passed inviting the distillers of other States to unite in a reduction from and after Sept. 1, 1860, for the term of six months, to 40 per cent. of the natural day capacity of their respective establishments. They further resolved that the practice of selling the whisky, and giving with it the barrel, is unprofitable to the manufacturer, and altogether improper; and they, therefore, recommend to the distiller, from and after the first day of September next, to instruct his agent in market to offer for sale the whisky and the barrel eaen at its respective value.

LIQUOR RIOT AT MORENCI, MICHIGAN.

The Adrian (Mich.,) *Expositor* tells of a singular disturbance at Merenci, which resulted from the intemperate zeal displayed by Mr. E. VAN SANDT and his friends, in suppressing the traffic in ardent liquors. Mr. VAN SANDT had excited the animosity of some liquor dealers by going around from one saloon to another and purchasing liquor, so as to be able to take legal steps against these establishments. Three of these saloon keepers, one afternoon, assaulted him and beat him badly with a loaded horsewhip, but his friends came to his rescue and saved him from serious injury. Threats to apply a coat of tar and feathers were made, but the rioters satisfied themselves with throwing ink upon the houses of some of the gentlemen who had made themselves obnoxious. Those who were the most prominent in these disturbances were arrested and committed to answer.

MISSIONARIES MURDERED NEAR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—W. H. SMYLEY, Vice-Consul of Falkland Islands, writes as follows from Port Stanley to the Baltimore *American*, under date of April 24: "I have just returned from a cruise after some missionaries who have been murdered near Cape Horn, and the vessel plundered of all her stores, furniture, sails, rigging, &c. Her crew consisted of nine persons, all of whom have been murdered except the cook, who I have with me. The schooner was called the *Allen Gardiner*. She belonged to the Patagonian Mission Society, and as she had been robbed of all her sails and rigging I could not bring her away with me. I returned to this place and took some of my spar, sails and rigging, likewise some men to man her with, and started after her again. I succeeded in getting her, but the weather being very bad, and as I had no navigator on board, I had to take her in tow with my hawser, and towed her from the Beagle Channel to the eastward of Staten Land, and from thence to here without as much as parting the hawser. It was a very disagreeable cruise and the British steamer of war should have gone for her; but as there was no profit or prize money to be earned and plenty of cold hands and feet to be had, it was left for me. I offered the Mission my vessel but they wanted me, and in fact I was the only one here who was acquainted about that part of the coast, and had not the United States Government allowed me and gave me permission to go and visit the Strait of Magellan, this poor fellow might have died of starvation or been murdered by the natives, and the vessel would have been a total loss. I dare say many vessels that are missing have been served the same way, and will always remain in doubt or mystery. If I could afford it, I would go and search the coast from Staten Land to Cape Pillar this Winter, but I do not know whether the Government would allow it or not. The ship *Sea Ranger*, of Boston, has been run on shore on one of these islands; she was in a sinking condition. She was from Liverpool, bound to San Francisco. She is a total loss, but a small part of her cargo will be saved in a damaged state."

CAPT. EWELL'S CAMPAIGN IN ARIZONA.—The correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* writing from Tubucon, June 26, says: "Capt. R. S. EWELL started, on the 25th, with seventy-five men and several volunteers, for the purpose of meeting the Chiricahui Indians at Apache Pass, as I advised your readers last week. I left Tucson on the 23d in order to join him, but after traveling seventy-five miles, and when within a few miles of Fort Buchanan, I learned that he had set out one day sooner than he had at first intended, thus frustrating my intentions of accompany the command. I returned to the Hacienda de Santa Rita, which I had left soon after dining, and was there detained for several days by severe illness."

VISIT OF THE PRINCE TO BOSTON.—We understand that the Prince of Wales and retinue will visit Boston some time in the month of September next. He comes this way at the invitation of Harvard University, to pay a visit to that institution. President FELTON will proceed to Montreal in a few weeks, to pay his respects to the Prince. As he will probably accept the proffered hospitalities of the city of Boston, we trust that ample arrangements will be made for his entertainment.—*Courier.*

THE LOST SLAVER.—The Boston papers deny that the brig *Virginian*, wrecked on the Bermudas, and discovered to be a slaver, cleared recently from their port. She was from Norfolk, Va.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE AFRICA.

THE REVOLUTION IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

Reinforcements for Garibaldi.

The Crisis in Naples and Rome.

DEBATES IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The San Juan Dispute and Recall of Gen. Harney.

FUNERAL OF PRINCE JEROME.

Independence Day in Paris.

SPREAD OF THE WAR IN SYRIA.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, which sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 7th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The advices by the *Africa* are not so late as those brought by the *Connaught* and telegraphed from St. Johns; but our correspondence and details from foreign journals are interesting, and are of two days later date.

No movement is reported either in Sicily or on the mainland.

GARIBALDI, in a letter to the Italian Committee in London, points out the urgent need he has for a flotilla, and suggests that they might possibly procure for him a couple of steamers armed with Armstrong guns.

A Naples telegram of the 2d inst., says:

"The state of siege has been raised; the Constitution of 1848 has been proclaimed, the Press laws of 1848 and 1849 have been reëstablished, the Chambers are convoked for the 10th of September, and the National Guard has been provisionally reëstablished. Naples is tranquil.

Signor FRESCOBALDI, the representative of the Duke of Tuscany, has taken down the escutcheon of the Grand Duchy."

It is asserted that the most violent pressure was being exercised by the French Emperor on both the Courts of Naples and Turin, for the enforcement of a confederation equally repugnant to the one and the other.

The semi-official *Opinione*, of Turin, in reference to the proposed alliance with Naples, says:

"The Ministry firmly adheres to the national principle, and refuses to enter into any engagement which might carry them away from the line of policy they have always followed. It is necessary to temporize, in order to neutralize the activity of diplomatists, who think that Piedmont, to save the Neapolitan dynasty, should adhere to the proposed alliance. Such an alliance is inadmissible on account of the opposition of public opinion."

The *Indépendance Belge* says that Piedmont has placed conditions on the acceptance of the alliance with Naples, which are equivalent to a refusal. For instance, the Government has demanded that the Neapolitan Government not only recognize the annexation of Romagna, but the probable annexation of the Marches and of Umbria. The relations between the Court of Naples and the Holy See renders such a course impossible.

Le Nord states that the conditions which the Court of Turin desire to impose on Naples were as follows: 1. The Government of Naples shall definitively break with Austria. 2. It shall give, and cause to be accepted at Rome, the counsels which itself has received and accepted. 3. It shall adopt a line of policy tending to the complete independence of Italy. 4. Promised reforms shall be really effected.

A letter from Genoa says the Sicilian loan of 45,000,000 francs was almost concluded. It would be issued at 85, and to be reimoursed in fifteen years by annual drawings.

Provisions, arms and camp materials were being continually sent off to Sicily, and as to men, Genoa contained quite an army of volunteers from all parts.

The French Consul at Genoa had refused to sign the papers of a captain of a French steamer who had engaged to convey volunteers to Palermo. There were 4,000 volunteers ready at Genoa to depart.

A telegram dated Naples the 5th announces that a Commission had been appointed to draw up laws on the following subjects: The National Guard, Administrations, Council of State and Ministerial responsibility.

Naples was tranquil, and the Constitutional party was described as more consolidated.

A telegram dated Naples, July 5, announces that GARIBALDI had marched against Messina.

A rumor was current that a movement of Roman troops towards the Neapolitan frontiers had taken place.

The reforms which the Papal Government had decided upon granting were to be promulgated shortly in a *motu proprio*. Among other concessions the Pope grants to the Consulta of State a deliberative vote on all financial questions, in which, until now, it had only a consultative vote; but these reforms are to be granted on condition of the integrity of the patrimony of St. Peter being guaranteed.

The state of affairs in Southern Italy had been the subject of debate in both Houses of the British Parliament.

The only additional suspension of importance in the leather trade is that of LAWRENCE, MORTIMORE & Co., of Liverpool, the corresponding firm of STREATFIELD, LAWRENCE & Co., of London, with liabilities estimated at £300,000. Efforts were being made to avert forced sales and thereby avert any extravagant depreciation in the value of hides and leather. The London *Herald* believes that 12s. to 14s. in the pound may be obtained all round from the suspending firms if moderation be shown.

The British steamer *Bulldog* had sailed for the purpose of taking soundings on the projected route of the North Atlantic Telegraph Cable. The late Arctic cruiser *Fox* was expected to leave Southampton about the middle of July for the same destination.

The vote of credit, on account of the war with China, required by Government, amounts to £3,800,000 sterling.

The Dublin *Evening Post* gives a rumor that the Galway line had concluded an arrangement for a transfer of the mail subsidy to a rival Company. The Galway *Vindicator* says that the negotiations were still pending, and that the Canadian line had offered £200,000, while the London Directors demanded £240,000 for the interest of the line. The Irish shareholders were averse to the transfer.

The Russian Ambassador at Paris had officially notified the French Government of the adhesion of Russia to the proposition for the assembling of a European Conference at Paris on the Savoy question.

The session of the Corps Legislatif, which was to be concluded on the 14th inst., would be prolonged to the 21st on account of the amount of business remaining for discussion.

It is confirmed that the Neapolitan Minister at Paris had sent his resignation to Naples.

The American residents in Paris gave a *fête champêtre* on the 4th of July. Mr. COBDEN was present.

The Paris Bourse was firm and animated. Rentes closed on the 6th at 68.95.

It is asserted that the leading members of the Council of the Empire had agreed to advise the Emperor to grant a Constitution to his subjects, and that a motion to that effect would soon be formally brought before the Council.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. had announced that the subscriptions in Amsterdam and London to the new £8,000,000 Russian loan amounted to £5,000,000, and that the allotments for that amount had been issued. Russia engages not to offer the remaining £3,000,000 before January, 18[illegible]1, and then not below the prices or conditions of the subscription just closed. The new stock was quoted in London at par to ½ premium.

Prince BARIATINSKI had undertaken an expedition against a tribe of the mountains near the Caspian sea, who were giving trouble to the Russians.

The civil war in Syria was raging with unabated violence at latest dates.

The Druses had attacked the town of Zahli, the last refuge of the Christians, and burnt it down. It is said that 1,000 Christians were murdered.

Upwards of 60 villages are reported to have been destroyed.

The Bombay Mails of June 7th, and Melbourne of May 18th, reached Marseilles on the 6th. The only items of news telegraphed are—that disturbances had taken place at Bansweera, and that Gen. OUTRAM's protest against the amalgamation of the two armies in India had been published.

FUNERAL OF PRINCE JEROME.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 3, 1860.

The week of official mourning for the death of the Prince JEROME is at length terminated. Notwithstanding the little love which the people professed for the Prince while living, the rush to see him when dead was tremendous, and very far beyond the expectation of the authorities. The Prince was laid out in state in the Palais Royal, and the promiscuous public were admitted to see him on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The arrangement of the *chapelle ardente*, in which the body lay, permitted the passage of two persons abreast, and the column of spectators, coming in one way and passing out another, never ceased moving from 9 o'clock in the morning till 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The crowd, formed into line by the police, doubled six times on the Place du Palais Royal, covering the whole Place completely, then extended to and covered in doubled lines the new Place between the Theatre Français and the Café de la Regence, then passing around and under the arcades of the omnibus block, crossed the Rue de Rivoli, and nearly filled the new Place Napoleon, inside the Louvre! Such a *queue* has never before been seen in Paris, and certainly in no other country could a people be found who would consent to such a long drawn out observance of police regulations. The circulation for people on foot, as well as for carriages, was shut off the Rue de Rivoli and the Rue St. Honoré for two blocks beyond the Palais Royal, and people desirous of entering the *queue* had to approach through the various openings of the Louvre, other than those on the side of the Palais Royal. No favor was shown to position; parties of ladies and gentlemen who offered handsome bribes to the officers were mercilessly sent off to take their place at the end of the *queue*, a mile away in its curved extent. It is true that the Prefect of Police was constantly on the ground to see that his army of men executed their orders properly.

The body of the Prince, embalmed by the new system of GANAL, was exposed to the air, clothed in the uniform of a Marshal of France. Near him were placed his various insignia of office, and among the rest the crown he wore as King of Westphalia. Priests kneeled all day long at his side, rehearsing prayers for the repose of his soul, and the officers of his household remained at his side during the public exposure. The chapel was handsomely fitted up in black velvet, a great number of tapers were kept constantly lighted, and as a last detail a company of firemen, with their machine, were kept in the Court, and a hose was laid down from the engine to the chapel.

The funeral *cortège*, which left the Palais Royal at 11 o'clock this morning, passed through the Rue de Rivoli, the Avenue of the Champs Elysées, the Avenue d'Antin, and thus by the Bridge of the Invalids to the Hotel of the Invalids. The course was not a very long one, and thus the military *cortège*, at the moment of starting, reached on the one end nearly to the Invalids, and on the other to the Bastille. The funeral car and that part of the procession which immediately preceded and followed it, were thus, by their position at the Palais Royal, thrown into the middle of the long line. The streets on the route were held by double lines of soldiers, the National Guard, eighteen battalions strong, occupying the right pavement, three regiments of the Grenadiers of the Guard, a battalion of Chasseurs à Pied, seven regiments of Infantry of the Line, a regiment of Chasseurs à Cheval, and the men of two batteries of Artillery, holding the left pavement. Marshal MAGNAN was in chief command; Marshal ST. JEAN D'ANGELY was at the head of the Imperial Guard; Gen. LŒWENSTINE at the head of the National Guard, and Gen. Count FRIRION at the head of the Line. Gen. SOUMAIN, who bears the title of Commandant de la Place de Paris, was also mounted and attended by his staff.

The raising of the body, which was done in the presence of the clergy of St. Roch and of the Tuileries, and of the Prince NAPOLEON and M. ACHILLE FOULD, Minister of State, took place at precisely 11 o'clock. The body was carried to the car by soldiers of the Cent-Gardes, and the moment the body moved the guns of the Invalids commenced firing a salute. The funeral car was magnificent—black velvet, mounted with silver insignia and black plumes. It was drawn by six led horses, covered under rich trappings.

The cordons of the pall were held, on the right by M. FOULD, Minister of State, and Admiral HAMELIN, Minister of Marine; on the left by Marshal VAILLANT and M. TROPLONG, President of the Senate. The car was followed by domestics bearing the Prince's crown, Marshal's baton, sword and decorations. Then came the Prince's war-horse, led by two grooms, and covered with crape.

The Prince NAPOLEON followed on foot, accompanied on his right by the Duke of Malakoff. The Prince was dressed in the uniform of a General of Division, and wore over this a large mourning-mantle. He walked with his hat off. He was followed by the Prince JOACHIM MURAT, and other members of the Imperial family, by the officers of the different households of the Imperial family, by the Ministers, the great dignitaries of State, the Senate, the Diplomatic corps, the Council of State, the French Academy, the Faculties, &c., all on foot and in official costume. Long lines of soldiers of all arms, including the old soldiers of the first empire in uniform, and several thousand without uniform, closed up the procession, which occupied an hour and a half in passing. The crowd along the line of procession was immense, and the windows of the rue de Rivoli, the terrace of the garden of the Tuileries, and the porticos of the palaces of the Place de la Concorde, were crowded to their last capacity. The streets and the Champs Elysées along the line of procession were occupied by the multitude, and formed one solid mass of human beings.

Arrived at the Invalids, the old soldiers of the first Empire occupying the hotel, formed the double line of honor from the gate to the entrance of the hotel. Here the body was received by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris, surrounded by his clergy. The front of the hotel was hung in black up to the feet of the equestrian statue of LOUIS XIV., which ornaments it. The interior as well, the columns and the arches, were hung in black and great preparations had been made in the chapel to give effect and solemnity to the grand mass which was to be read before placing the body in the tomb. The chapel was illuminated. The Abbé Cœur, Bishop of Troyes, pronounced the funeral oration, the coffin in the meantime resting on a rich catafalque before the altar. The Prince NAPOLEON and other members of the Imperial family were seated on a platform at the side of the altar. The *Cent-Gardes*, after the conclusion of the ceremony, deposited the coffin in the vault of the Chapel St. Jerome, which the Prince himself had constructed while Governor of the Invalids a few years ago, and which already contains the body of his eldest son, by CATHERINE of Wurtemburg, as well as the heart of the latter.

The Emperor was not present at the funeral, etiquette not permitting that a monarch should attend the funeral of any other than a monarch, or a member of his own immediate family. His Majesty, however, came to town to see the corpse the first day it was visible to the public. He gave complete orders for the funeral, and for the arrangements of the usual questions of etiquette. Capt. BONAPARTE, of the Carabiniers, was not present officially, nor were any of the ladies of the Imperial family. It is not the custom in France for women, no matter whether relatives or not, to attend funerals, unless it be among the lower class of the people, and then the women are made to walk behind the men and separate from them.

The Prince NAPOLEON's position, it appears, is going to be infinitely advanced by the decease of his father. Not only does he become second heir to the throne, but he is to take his father's place as President of the Council of Regency, President of the Cabinet, in the absence of the Emperor, and will take his father's income to be added to his own, (nearly two millions of francs additional,) and will increase his household. A morning paper states that he will receive *all* his father's offices, but it cannot be meant that the Prince is to be made a Marshal of France, for his trip to the Crimea in 1855, and his pilgrimage through Tuscany, in search of an enemy, last year. The Prince will also occupy the whole of the Palais Royal, and will extend his household accordingly. The Palais Royal will thus become in itself a very respectable Court. MALAKOFF.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN PARIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 6, 1860.

The American colony in Paris hit upon a new scheme this year for the celebration of the Fourth of July. Instead of a dinner within the sweltering walls of the Hotel du Louvre or the Trois Frères Provençaux, where there is little facility for the evaporation of either wine or patriotism, they organized a *Fête Champêtre* at the ancient Park of Villiers, commune of Neuilly, in the environs of Paris. It was a happy thought, for which we are indebted, I believe, to the lady of our Consul, who resides during the Summer months at Neuilly, the new charming West End faubourg of Paris. Beside the ordinary advantages of an open-air celebration, it had that other very important advantage of bringing together the ladies, which is not always possible in the kind of celebrations patriotic gentlemen indulge in on the national holiday. Then it sometimes happens that Americans, even on foreign soil, are not all union men on the question of social *status*, and all sorts of diplomatic dodges and patriotic compromises must be resorted to in order to efface or render obscure the supposed lines that divide some persons from some other persons. It is paradoxical, no doubt, and very suggestive, that when Americans approximate a nobiliary system their own social lines extend and grow deeper, instead of recoiling and growing narrower, as they should do. A man ought to be either a republican or a monarchist; and certain American families in Paris, who have had the hardihood to acknowledge and act upon this principle, have boldly avowed their preference for French over American society, and have abandoned their countrymen entirely. The American Government recognizes the right of every man to voluntarily expatriate himself, in principle no doubt as well as in law, and of these families it is not here a question. We speak of those who still claim to be Americans, who desire to associate with their countrymen, but who have an unfortunate weakness for the nobiliary system, and especially for the infinitessi[illegible]l social distinctions which form its most obno[illegible]us feature.

On the present occasion not only was the choice of place most happy and judicious, but the basis of organization was such as to avoid as many as possible of the social rocks and shoals on which former efforts had wrecked. The American Minister and the ladies of his family, the American Consul and Mrs. SPENCER, and Mr. MONROE and his associates, were the active parties in the organization of the affair. The furnishers demanded a certain sum to prepare such a *fête* as was required, and twenty gentlemen, including the names already mentioned, made themselves responsible for the whole sum. Then tickets of admission were sent to every American gentleman and lady in Paris whose address was known, leaving each one to contribute or not in aid of the twenty, as he chose. Thus the affair was made secure in a financial point of view. The tickets of invitation were signed only by the American Minister and American Consul—the most judicious feature, in view of the social difficulties already referred to, in the whole organization; for the man who could refuse the invitation of his Minister and Consul is no American at all. About seven hundred invitations were issued, and more than six hundred persons were present, about one half of whom were ladies. But a very limited number of invitations were given to foreigners; the diplomatic corps were invited, but of these only the American and second-class European Legations were represented. Mr. and Mrs. COBDEN were present, as, also, Mr. O'MAHER, of the London *Times*, and Mr. BROWN, of the London *Morning Post*. The American society embraced every profession and calling—merchant princes, politicians, army and navy officers, parsons, doctors, lawyers and students. That happy class of individuals known as millionaires was largely represented, and the tantalizing jingle of the almighty dollar resounded conspicuously over all other sounds. What a juggernaut,—what a Mohammedan *hades*,—to be compelled all one's life to a state of constant friction with the idol one cannot touch! And then that other tarantula of the masculine race, the fair sex, was more than usually piquant on this Fourth of July occasion. For us journalists, who are supposed to be little, dried up old men, with bald heads and spectacles, and with no sensibilities and no enthusiasm but those of the most stereotyped sort, is generally left the ungrateful task of counting the frills on Miss A.'s bodice, or the diamonds on Mme. B.'s neck; but on this occasion we are not going to do any such thing. There was so much real beauty that we thought neither of frills nor diamonds; we did find both sensibilities and enthusiasm that were not stereotoped, and we did not see a masculine individual who was not in the same condition. It was genuine, refreshing, American beauty, such as one only sees among his countrywomen. We are not going to mention

names, because the belles were numerous, and because it may set them to scratching each other's eyes, and such eyes were not made to be scratched. There was one from Cincinnati, several from Virginia, several from Philadelphia, a good many from New-York, two famous ones from Boston, one from Louisiana, one from Kentucky, and it would be difficult to name a State not represented in the category of belles.

The business of the Committee of Arrangements was well carried out. A large oblong tent was erected on one of the grass-plats of the Park, a floor was laid down, and over this was spread a painted cloth, in order to facilitate the dancing. A part of MUSARD'S orchestra, conducted by DESGRANGES, furnished the music. The tent was handsomely decorated with American flags, and each pillar bore an escutcheon with the name of one of the States of the Union. Only, by some oversight, which we are inclined to attribute to the French workmen employed, the States of Ohio and California were omitted, while sad havoc was played with the orthography of several of the States, such as Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. Fortunately for Ohio and California, they are States capable of surviving the slight of the French decorators.

A buffet ran along the whole side of the tent, and was constantly furnished with all the delicacies known to one of the best furnishing houses of Paris. Champaigne, and a tolerably good imitation sherry cobler, *pâte de fois gras*, and cold salmon, cold ham and beef, sweetmeats, grapes, apricots, strawberries and cherries—but no liquors—were furnished in abundance to all who asked for them.

Towards nightfall, and as the *fête* drew to a close Mr. FAULKNER, by general desire mounted a rostrum and read the Declaration of Independence. He prefaced the reading with a fifteen-minute speech, which frequently called forth the loudest applause from the assembly. "On this day," said the speaker, "the Declaration of Independance is read in every city, town and village of our widespread country; why should it not also be read here, in this large company of Americans collected on foreign soil? It is a privilege asserted by all nations to celebrate wherever they may be, the great acts of public virtue which adorn and give renown to their national history, and we too ought to assert the right to celebrate the day that gave us birth as a nation, and to read aloud the immortal document which is the basis of our political organization." Mr. FAULKNER spoke of the aid which France had lent us during the revolutionary struggle, and claimed for the soil on which he then stood, and for the people of this great empire, the warmest sympathies of the American people—an appeal which never falls coldly upon the American ear. In illustrating his subject Mr. FAULKNER made some amusing hits at the political events of the day, which excited the hilarity of his diplomatic colleagues, and brought down the applause of the house. He then read the Declaration, which was as attentively listened to, and as loudly cheered, as if it directly concerned living instead of dead men, as if it were the indictment of some living representative of despotism, instead of one of the last century. After the reading was terminated, the company began to disperse, and by 9½ o'clock the last carriage had been ordered for the return to town.

MALAKOFF.

THE REVOLUTION IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

What Next?—The Neapolitan Concessions—How they are Received—The Sicilian War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, July 2, 1860.

The question of the moment is, what phase are the affairs of Naples next to assume? Is popular wrath to be soothed and the revolution brought to an end by the offers of concession and amelioration now made by the King? Is this confession of weakness, and the acknowledged condition of desperation to which the royal power is reduced, to win pity or new confidence from the population? Is GARIBALDI to end his work where it now stands, and trust Bourbon promises to carry it forward a new stage? By accepting the offers of compromise, is the risk to be run of seeing before long a condition of things exist as bad or worse than before? Is Sardinia to accept the offer of alliance made in a moment of extremity by a despot Sovereign to save his own royal house, when the gallant sons of Sardinia are winning by the aid of bayonet and sword, not an alliance only, but fraternal union with the oppressed populations struggling for release from the power of hated masters? By accepting the counsel of the Emperor of France, the King of Naples has, perhaps, secured the moral support of that country in his tardy efforts to become reconciled with his people. For more than this he cannot hope. France, as well as her ally, is pledged to the doctrine of non-intervention, and without assistance from abroad, FRANCIS II. cannot successfully cope with his own people, assisted by the rest of Italy, if the determination is still maintained to resist until the objects at first proposed by the revolution are fully accomplished. The King of Naples offers his hand, red with the blood of his many victims, in pretended friendship to King VICTOR EMANUEL and the cause of liberated Italy. No one can believe that the offer will be accepted, and no friend of Italy could demand that such an unnatural alliance should be formed. The House of Bourbon long ago chose its principles of government, its allies, and the aims it would pursue, and the House of Savoy also made its election. The natures of the two are opposed, as their courses are opposite. The only allies of Naples, under a Bourbon King, are Rome and Austria. As their natures are one, and their features and interests identical, so their fate should be the same. And to such fate by GARIBALDI, VICTOR EMANUEL, and the Italian people, they will be left, or rather driven. To the energy, the wisdom, and valor, tempered with justice and prudence, of the able men and true patriots, with which Italy is now blessed, the national cause had best be left. The Italian people know in whom their hopes and confidence may most worthily be placed, without fear that they will be betrayed.

The holy crusade, of which Gen. LAMORICIERE is the captain, does not inspire that enthusiasm, or even command that respect among the better class of Italians which one would expect, if it be really true, as pretended, that the cause is one in which the very existence of the Roman Catholic Church is involved. It would be a sad day for the world, if the religion of the Saviour of men was reduced to such a condition as to depend for its support and preservation from extinction upon the pagan crew which the Papal authority at Rome is getting together from all parts of the world. But one voice comes from the City of the Pontiffs—that of horror and disgust in view of the means to which the authority is driven, to enable it to maintain its position and keep down the aspirations of the people. The spectacle presented is a sad and painful one. Repression and not concession, force and not faith, terror and not appeals backed by clemency to win love and confidence, are the law of the Ecclesiastical Court. But while we abhor and condemn the policy and conduct of the Papal power, it may at least claim our respect for its consistency. What it always has been, it is still. At this late moment change or concession would probably prove as fatal to its continued existence as will be sure to be the result of its obstinate persistency. The rest of the world is not better persuaded of this than the Court of Rome itself. With this feeling it is at this moment watching the progress of the catastrophe at Naples. Italy will gain everything and the world will lose nothing, if the three powers of Naples, Rome and Austria, as the representatives of political principle are left to the ruin with which they are menaced, and are allowed to go down together. Then of them it may also be said, as in life they were not divided, so in death they were not sundered.

The statement is just made that Dr. BERTANI, the intimate friend in Piedmont of Gen. GARIBALDI, has nearly succeeded in the project with which he was charged of effecting a loan for Sicily of about eight millions of dollars. With such a sum, added to the large amount found in the public treasury at Palermo, and the liberal sums constantly coming in from voluntary contributions, the Provisional Government will be amply provided with means for carrying out at once its projected expedition against Messina and the main land. More than anything else, large steamers are needed, both as transports and means of keeping up communication with points necessary to be connected. In conjunction with such a system, the line of commercial steamers just established to ply twice a week between the ports of Genoa and Leghorn and Palermo, will be a great convenience.

The movement of travelers has nearly ceased. The foreign residents here have nearly all gone to the various mineral baths in Tuscany, or to the shores of the Mediterranean. Except natives of the country, not many are seen in the crowds which still throng the streets of Florence. A few Americans, and now and then a stray Englishman, are all one encounters belonging to our race. For a considerable portion of the year, the Americo-Anglican element constitutes an appreciable part of the shifting society here. Hotel life, indeed, is in a great measure made up of that. But the hotels here, which are numerous and good, are now nearly empty. The lodging-houses are in a similar condition. Quiet old villas, on the cool hill-sides, or the sea-baths at such places as Ardenza, have greater attraction than the city.

Mr. EDWARD J. MALLETT, of New-York, has arrived here, with an appointment as Consul-General for the United States in Tuscany, to reside at Florence. Mrs. BARRETT BROWNING, with her husband, Mr. ROBERT BROWNING, will leave Florence in a few days for Sienna, there to meet Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM W. STORY and Mrs. CRAWFORD, to be joined by the venerable Mr. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, making up the usual party for the Summer. Hon. Mrs. WARD, wife of our Commissioner to China, has left with her children for the baths of Lucca, to spend the hot season. Mr. CHARLES LEVER, English Consul at Spezzia, but better known as the author, has been passing, with his family, a short time in Florence. Of the literary family of TROLLOPES, the elder—our old calumniator—is still alive, although in extremely impaired health, and remains in complete retirement. She is near her 80th year, and in addition to partial deafness and blindness, has fallen into a state of imbecility of mind. Mrs. TROLLOPE, by her numerous writings, has been much more successful than she was with her shop at Cincinnati. She has a very pretty cottage in Florence, with other property, the fruit of her literary labors.

The large Pengola Theatre was crowded once more on Sunday night last, on occasion of the fifth musical entertainment given for the benefit of Sicily. The most respectable native talent was gratuitously contributed to render the enterprise successful as an affair of art, and the large attendance and increased prices must have added a handsome sum to the fund. Our country, also, as usual, was prompt to respond to the call for cooperation. Miss A. FAY, of Boston, one of the gifted young American ladies pursuing musical studies here, sang with applause a cavatina from ROSSINI'S opera of "Semiramide." The evidence of talent already given by this singer inspires confidence that still larger success is in reserve for her in her most difficult art.

AP.

EVENTS IN NAPLES SINCE THE GRANT OF A CONSTITUTION.

Correspondence of the London News.

NAPLES, Saturday, June 30, 1860.

Like Shakspeare's drunken tinker, I do not know where I am. Am I living in a world of illusions or realities? Last week I was receiving visits and petitions from the friends of political sufferers in exile or prison—now many, perhaps the majority of them are at large, embracing friends, looking at old places on which they had not set their eyes on for years. Inspectors of Police are humble and commissaries full of benevolence. One old fox, with a strong cross of wolf, whom I know full well, was most anxious that the royal indulgence should not be delayed one hour. "Poor fellows," said he, as he made out the order for their deliverance, "they have already suffered too much;" and yet, till now, he never knew what mercy was. I have actually been in cafés, and other public places, and Neapolitans have dared to speak to me, and discuss political questions with *alta voce*. True, that every now and then a man looks over his shoulder from habit, and lowers his voice, but then recovers and laughs at unfounded apprehensions. Now all this shows a general conviction that the old system of government is swept away, but it does not indicate any confidence in the present government, nor is there any—the Neapolitans are full of suspicion; their policy is one of expectation, and I cannot speak too highly of their reserved and dignified bearing at the present moment.

In the course of the evening of the concessions there was a body of cavalry in the Largo of St. Ferdinand, and a strong body of the police had the imprudence to show themselves in the Toledo and attack some of the people, and take from them their sticks. At this a struggle took place, and the police were compelled to fly. The troops, who had been always in opposition to the police, acted with great moderation, and quited matters.

On Thursday, the 28th, the popular fury against the police, which has been so long pent up, burst out with increased force. There is scarcely a man in Naples who in his own person or that of his friends, has not suffered long and bitterly from the barbarities of these satellites of despotism. Capri, Pouza, the Vicaria, and Santa Maria, apparently sent forth their victims to add oil to the fire, not to speak of many other places of confinement; and, however we may regret excesses, the Neapolitans would have been more than human if they had not wreaked their vengeance on the police. About 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning parties of the class of artizans and the lazzaroni went through different parts of the city armed with muskets, sword-sticks and knives, and carrying a tri-colored flag before them. One after the other they visited all the commissariats of the police, sacked them, and burnt the furniture and the papers in front. Woe to those unfortunates who were found; they were manacled and severely beaten, and in many cases given up to the military. So were all objects of any value, and I record it to the great honor of the Neapolitans that up to this moment I have not heard of a single theft, nor can I verify the murder of a single policeman, though several are reported. Of course, not a single member of that body is to be met with—they have completely disappeared. Some are said to be in the castle, and if the government is wise, it will ship them off at once to one of the islands hitherto tenanted by some of the criminal prisoners. There they would be safe, because there is a military guard. Of course these excesses, however much to be expected, must be put a stop to, and every street and square was immediately filled with soldiers and artillery. The state of siege was ordered. Sentinels were placed at the corners of all the Vicoli, and at one moment it appeared to me that a bloody engagement was inevitable.

According to an official announcement in the morning, San Carlo was to have been illuminated, and the public buildings; but the former was closed in consequence of the state of siege, and not a house did I see except public buildings which had anything like a light in it. The appearance of the city well represented the obscurity in which we are. Meanwhile all with whom I speak distrust the King, his family, his *entourage*, and think it is impossible that the new order of things should go on. Besides, it is remarked, we are already pledged to other plans with GARIBALDI and Piedmont. The position is this, I think: Naples is not the mistress of her own destiny; she must wait to see what Piedmont does, and also the army of exiles out of the country.

The list of Ministers appointed and gazetted is as follows: Spinelli, President of Council, moderate; De Martino, Foreign Affairs, honest and liberal; Morelli, Grace and Justice, a just Judge; Prince Torella, Ecclesiastical Affairs, honest but tepid; Manna, Finance, good, (Ruggiero should be chosen;) Frederico del Re, Interior; Rittucci, War; Garofalo, Marine; La Greca, Public Works, excellent, though not energetic. For a moment, perhaps the list is as good as it could well be, but it requires modifications, and should our exiles, who include the great proportion of the talent of the country, return, we shall have no doubt an infusion of them. The present Ministry is, of course, provisional.

On Friday morning we received the news that the example of Naples had been followed in all the communes in the neighborhood, and that the commissariats had been sacked. At Castellamare great apprehension had been awakened, as in the general indignation against the police, and sympathy with all who were in prison, there was an attempt to liberate the galley slaves—the very worst characters, and who amount to 1,000. The French line-of-battle ship, lying off Castellamare, landed some of her men, and united with the soldiers in the maintenance of order. At Sorrento, too, where the people are so quiet, the same scenes occurred, though there was no personal violence used, nor was there, indeed, in the former place, as the son of the commissary threw himself out of the window, and thus escaped the vengeance in store for him. Similar reports come in from various other places, and the fever will run through the land, of course, and will be attended, it is to feared, with the loss of life, as the provinces have been fearfully and cruelly oppressed. This morning the Government expects something in the shape of an answer from the Sardinian Government; for, though a communication was made to Villamarina on the subject of the league before last Thursday, yet I have reason to believe that a direct communication was made to his Government. On Thursday the Court of Syracuse, Villamarina, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs had an interview, and yesterday His Royal Highness, with the Sardinian Minister, had an audience of the King. I believe that the influence of His Royal Highness, who is reconciled with His Majesty, has already had good results, and in a great measure may be attributed to him the removal of the Queen Mother and the young Princesses to Gaeta last Thursday night. They were not permitted to go to Austria, to avoid the possibility of its being said that they were intriguing with that Court. It is possible, if the answer of the Court of Sardinia be favorable, that an embassy will be sent from Naples to Turin, and that the Court of Syracuse will represent it. Sicily will, of course, be an immense difficulty; but if any arrangement is yet possible, this Government is prepared to offer another separate constitution for that of Naples, and a viceroy, to be elected by themselves, from the royal family of Naples. Orders have been telegraphed to Messina to suspend all hostile measures against GARIBALDI, and, at the same time, a request has been made to the Court of Turin to use its best offices with GARIBALDI to induce him not to act until some arrangement has been come to.

Another important fact to be communicated is that, on Thursday night last, the captured vessels, the *Utile* and *Charles and Jane*, were released; and, on the word of VILLAMARINA that they should go direct to Genoa, men and all, they were not accompanied by a Neapolitan vessel. The release was made in the form of a favor, and in very flattering terms, to the Minister of the United States, who refused to accept it as a favor, stating that the affair was no longer in his hands, and entering a protest, which was accepted by DI MARTINO.

From further details which I have gathered, the attack on Baron BRENIER would seem to have been premeditated, as two men presented themselves, one on each side of the carriage, and struck, one the coachman, and the other the Baron. Several people have been arrested on suspicion, but I believe it is found impossible to identify them. A large additional body of men were marched into the capital on Thursday night. During the day the troops at Caserta mutinied, and wanted to march upon Naples, in hopes, perhaps, of another such a sack as they lately had in Palermo.

Last night's *Journal* decrees an extension of ten days to bills payable between the 20th and 30th inst. A series of decrees dismisses the most odious commissioners of police and intendents. Some of the commissaries are in the Castle Novo.

AFTER POST.—Since making up my letter I hear in high quarters that there is little expectation of a favorable answer from Piedmont, and the country will, in consequence, be a prey to revolution; the fixed idea of the majority of the nation is to get rid of the Bourbons, and VICTOR EMANUEL alone could save them. Nevertheless, FRANCIS II., under the influence of fear, it is true, is disposed to go the whole length. The foreign troops have been countermanded at the ports in the Adriatic, and the most obnoxious of the police have been arrested. I hear that several were killed the other day; indeed, I can pretty well verify that four or five at Torri dell' Anunziata, enjoying the reputation of spies, were killed. Nothing can exceed the fury of the people against this race.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GARIBALDI.

A Genoa letter of the 2d inst. says:

The Sicilian loan is almost concluded. M. BERTANI, who is especially empowered by Gen. GARIBALDI, is treating with the house of Bellinzaghi, of Milan. The loan is for 45 millions of francs. It will be issued at 85, to be reimbursed in fifteen years by annual drawings.

Another letter has the following:

Provisions, arms, and camp materials are being continually sent off to Sicily from this place. As to men, Genoa at this moment contains quite an army of volunteers from all parts, but especially from Venetia, Upper Italy, and Romagna. There are also a certain number of Frenchmen, who, after fighting under their own flag, are only waiting an opportunity to share GARIBALDI'S fortunes. The French non-commissioned officers are the object of especial favor. The Sicilian Army has great need of instructors, and GARIBALDI and his officers are well aware that better than those cannot be found anywhere.

LIVERPOOL STEAMERS FOR GARIBALDI.

Mr. THOMAS PARKER, commission agent, of Fenwich-street, Liverpool, has received the following letter from GARIBALDI. The letter is written in English, and it will be seen from its contents that the Italian patriot has agreed to purchase two steamers from Mr. PARKER, who, we (*Liverpool Mercury*) understand, intends to proceed immediately to Sicily with the vessels:

PALERMO, Sunday, June 24, 1860.

SIR: I received your letter of the 9th inst., containing your list of steam-packets for sale. I thank you for your offer, and am quite willing to follow your suggestion about the steamers mentioned under Nos. 4 and 16. Send them out as soon as possible to Palermo. The coast is quite clear, besides which, as the steamers would sail under British colors, they could come in like so many others which arrived before the Neapolitans left. As for the price, I accept that mentioned in your letter for each of them, delivered at Palermo. The price will be paid as soon as the steamers arrive here. The larger steamers (Nos. 30, 31, &c.,) which you recommend as fit to carry guns, are unfortunately built of iron, which is a decided objection to their being used for warlike purposes. What we want in this respect are the gunboats you have in England. If you could get something in that way,—above all, if you could get them fully armed,—I should not hesitate to pay a good price for them. In conclusion, let me thank you for your good wishes, and assure you that I am deeply sensible for the sympathy which our cause has excited among you. Let England remember that she has really no sincere ally except among free people, and that there are but few of these on the continent. An Italy free and united would supply this want, and be one of the greatest obstacles so the schemes of the Emperor of the French. Send us quick arms, ships, guns, and material, and I vouch for the speedy realization of this great object.

I am, sir, very truly yours,

G. GARIBALDI.

A SICILIAN REPRESENTATIVE IN LONDON.

In the House of Lords, on the 5th inst.:

The Marquis of NORMANDY wished to ask his noble friend the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs a question of which he had given nim notice. There had appeared in the official *Gazette* of Palermo the appointment of the Duc DI SAN GIUSEPPE as the representative of Sicily in England. Now, it was obvious that the representative of Sicily at this moment could only be the representative of Gen. GARIBALDI. He could not conceive that our Government, being in amicable relations with that of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, could receive a diplomatic agent from a foreign adventurer, who, by force of arms, had taken possession of a portion of those diminions. Without entering on a discussion of the general question, he begged to ask his noble friend whether Her Majesty's Government were informed of the appointment of the envoy in question before it was announced in the official journal, and if so, whether they had intimated their willingness to receive him. His noble friend must, of course, be aware that it was usual even for the most regular Government, before appointing a representative to any Court, to consult that Court as to whether the person they had in view would be acceptable.

Lord WODEHOUSE stated that the Government had seen the announcement in the newspapers to which the noble marquis referred, but had received no other intimation on the subject. He might take that opportunity of saying, in reference to a question which the noble marquis had asked on a previous occasion, that there was no foundation for the report of Mr. ELIOT'S interference in regard to the vessels which were seized by the Neapolitan cruisers. Mr. ELIOT did not interfere in any way whatever. His noble friend would, however, not be astonished to learn that, without such interference, the vessels and men had been given up by the Neapolitan Government.

Lord BROUGHAM would draw no comparison of Gen. GARIBALDI with certain potentates, or say anything of adventurers who had gained their possessions by force of arms, as that might be thought invidious; but this he could not help saying, that he believed 999 out of every 1,000 persons in England heartily wished him success. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH did not think Gen. GARIBALDI could have chosen a worthier representative than the one whose name had been mentioned.

The Marquis of NORMANDY thought it would be worth the while of his noble and learned friend to read the reports which had appeared in the newspapers of Paris, Lyons and Marseilles, of the transactions which had occurred in Sicily since the evacuation by the Neapolitan army. The accusations therein made against Gen. GARIBALDI and his followers showed that there had been assassinations not by tens but by hundreds. Not only had those who were supposed to be agents of the police been murdered, but women had also been assaulted and put to death. In one case it was said a woman had been burnt. Now, he gave much more credit to those statements than to the accusations against the Neapolitan Government. He believed, however, that both were very much exaggerated. His noble and learned friend had formerly pronounced opinions on the side of order and against the revolutionary spirit then afloat, and as those opinions had been published they would remain more permanent than anything he might say in the course of this conversation.

Lord BROUGHAM said he was very much obliged to his noble friend for volunteering without any payment an advertisement of his book. [Laughter.] On behalf of Messrs. RIDGWAY he thanked his noble friend for having done that gratuitously which would have cost them five shillings. [Laughter.] He did not value at five shillings the whole of the information to which his noble friend referred, and which he had read in the foreign papers. [Hear, hear.] Indeed, he placed a still smaller value on it—he did not value it as much as his noble friend's private correspondence from Florence. [Laughter and cheers.] With respect to his opinions upon revolutions, whether printed or published in their lordships' House, he retained every tittle of them. [Hear, hear.]

Lord WODEHOUSE deemed it only just to Gen. GARIBALDI to say, that the official accounts received from officers of her Majesty's navy and from our agents abroad, stated that the General had behaved with the utmost generosity and humanity, [cheers,] and that he had taken every possible means to prevent such excesses as were always incidental to a state of revolution. [Cheers.]

BRITISH INTERFERENCE.

In the House of Commons on the 5th inst., Col. STUART asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether her Majesty's Government have taken, or are prepared to take, any steps in concert with the French Government to prevent the bombardment of Naples by the King's troops, in the event of Gen. GARIBALDI suddenly occupying that city, as he did Palermo.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that after the intelligence of the bombardment of Palermo, and the great suffering which that bombardment had entailed upon its citizens had reached Her Majesty's Government they had taken into consideration the question of what steps they should adopt in order to prevent the occurrence of similar atrocities at Naples or Messina. Now, he should wish to observe that there were two points which must be borne in mind in dealing with that subject, the one involving the question of the admissibility of the interference of the English Government with the civil and internal discords of another country [hear, hear,] while the second—supposing the objection upon the ground of principle to be got over—involved not only the difficulty but the impossibility of issuing such precise and definite orders to the commanders of Her Majesty's vessels of war as to enable them to distinguish between that which was legitimately defensive action on the part of the troops of the King of Naples against the attacks of a mob in insurrection, and that which was a wanton destruction of the City of Naples, and of the lives of its inhabitants. Such being the case, her Majesty's Government had altogether refrained from issuing instructions which would enable our naval commanders to act by force against Naples or Messina. Her Majesty's Ministers had, however, strongly remonstrated with the Government of the King of Naples against the renewal at either of those ports of those dreadful scenes which had occurred at Palermo, and he was happy to be in a position to add that he had received accounts from our Minister at Naples, which stated that he hoped there would be no scenes of bloodshed whatever in that city, and which led him (Lord J. RUSSELL) to believe that there was no prospect at present of its being bombarded. He might further state that he had heard that morning that the Constitution of 1848 had been proclaimed at Naples, and that elections of Represensatives to a Legislative Assembly, which was to meet in the month of Septembur, were about to take place. [A laugh.] It would therefore be seen that the Neapolitan people would have it in their power to dispose of their own affairs. He might mention that in this matter there had been rumors from time to time with respect to the conduct of Her Majesty's Ministers abroad which were very erroneous. There was a report, the House would remember, some time ago, that the fort of Castellamare was occupied by the British troops during the evacuation of Palermo. That report gave great uneasiness in some quarters, and it was supposed Her Majesty's forces were about to take possession of Castellamare. But there was no truth, no foundation whatever, in the reports. There was another report, which occasioned inquiry in another place, that Her Majesty's Minister at Naples had interfered to induce the Neapolitan Government to restore the two vessels captured off Palermo with passengers, and taken into Gaeta. He had received a dispatch from the British Minister at Naples, stating that he had not interfered at all in the matter. At the same time he said the Neapolitan Government had spontaneously given up the vessels. [Hear, hear.]

THE BOURBON FAMILY.

From the London Times.

The family which reigns at Naples is very far from possessing even the usual very moderate virtues of the kingly order. They have been distinguished for generations as the most ignoran', bigoted and selfish branch of a most corrupt race. France, Spain, and Naples, in their Royal Families, present to the world the spectacle of a descending scale, the topmost level of which is far below the ordinary standard of humanity and morality. A King of Naples, if he inherits the traditions of his ancestors, will be to the Carlist Princes who "revoked their renunciation" the other day pretty much what they are to LOUIS XIV. They have no chivalry, and, indeed, no courage. They have shown themselves guilty of baseness which the poorest officer who was shot in their cause would be ashamed; but neither they, nor their father, nor even their uncle FERDINAND, have ever been as bad as King BOMBA. They never took a pleasure in the sufferings of their victims; they never turned round on those whom they had enticed into Liberalism by their own hypocritical example, and left them to rot in a dungeon; they never turned out ferocious mobs on unoffending citizens; they never authorized the infliction, year after year, of tortures so horrible that the apologists for tyranny ask how we can believe them. In Spain the Bourbons have degenerated—that is, always presuming there was a time when they had any higher quality than a certain imposing carriage; but below the depth of Spain there is still the lower deep of Naples. Knowing what the family is, and what it has done, we would counsel the Italians to run every risk before confiding their lives and liberties to such hands.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PRIVILEGE QUESTION.

Lord PALMERSTON, in the House of Commons on the 5th inst., presented the following resolutions, as agreed to by the Special Committee, on the subject of the rejection of the bill repealing the paper duty by the House of Lords:

1. That the right of granting aids and supplies to the Crown is in the Commons alone, as an essential part of their constitution, and limitation of all such grants as to the matter, manner, measure, and time is only in them.

2. That although the Lords have exercised the power of rejecting bills of several descriptions relating to taxation, by negativing the whole, yet the exercise of that power by them has not been frequent, and is justly regarded by this House with peculiar jealousy, as affecting the right of the Commons to grant the supplies, and to provide the ways and means for the service of the year.

3. That to guard for the future against an undue exercise of that power by the Lords, and to secure to the Commons their rightful control over taxation and supply, this House has in its own hands the power so to impose and remit taxes, and to frame bills of supply, that the right of the Commons as to the matter, manner, measure and time may be maintained inviolate.

Lord PALMERSTON then proceeded to speak upon the subject. He entered a mild protest against the action of the Lords, and asserted the rights of the Commons in matters effecting taxation. At the same time he was not prepared to undo what had been done, and he counselled the House to adopt a policy of moderation, and not at this juncture to throw itself into direct antagonism, on insufficient grounds, with the upper branch of the Legislature.

A general debate ensued, in the course of which many members deprecated the resolutions, and urged the full maintenance of the priviliges of the House of Commons.

Mr. GLADSTONE created a sensation by a speech differing essentially in the tone to that delivered by Lord PALMERSTON. He taunted the Opposition with neglect of duty in declining to oppose the Government, and charged them with being partisans to the most gigantic and dangerous innovation that has been attempted in modern times. He asserted that, while he supported the resolutions, he was in favor of "action," and reserved to himself the right, if he saw any hopes of success of giving effect to his views by practical measures.

Mr. DISRAELI, and other conservative members supported the resolutions.

The debate was continued on the following evening. Mr. BRIGHT would neither attack nor defend the resolutions. He thought future ages would say they were the work of a very degenerate House of Commons.

Ineffectual efforts were made to adjourn the debate and to amend the resolutions. But finally all the resolutions were agreed to *seriatim*.

THE SAN JUAN DISPUTE.

THE RECALL OF GEN. HARNEY.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th inst., Mr. WILLIAMS asked the noble lord, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether, he had lately received a dispatch respecting the Island of San Juan, confirmatory of certain proceedings which were said to have taken place in that quarter at the instigation of Gen. HARNEY:

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply, said that orders had been issued by Gen. HARNEY with respect to the island of St. Juan, in complete contradiction to the arrangements which had been made by Gen. SCOTT, who had directed that a small number of troops of each nation should occupy the island, and that there should be no more exclusive jurisdiction. Gen. HARNEY, departing from that arrangement, had given instructions that the American jurisdiction was to prevail in St. Juan, on the ground that it belonged to the United States; but the moment intelligence had reached Washington that such orders had been issued, Lord LYONS had entered into communication on the subject with Gen. CASS, the matter had been laid before the President, who directed that Gen. HARNEY should be immediately recalled, and that the affairs of St. Juan should be placed on the footing arranged by Gen. SCOTT. He would only add that the action of the President afforded an assurance that good faith in dealing with the question would be observed on the part of the Government of the United States. [Hear, hear.]

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

From the London Times.

Although it takes rather a strong fillip to remind the British public that there is such a place as the Island of San Juan, that it is now in dispute between us and the United States, and that pending this dispute one end of the island is occupied by a small American force, and the other by a British force of about equal amount, we are sure that Lord J. RUSSELL'S announcement of last night will be received with very great pleasure. As our readers have been informed through the copious correspondence published in these columns, Gen. HARNEY, in command of the American forces in that quarter, seconding the unscrupulous designs of the authorities in Washington Territory, had taken upon himself to disregard all instructions from the United States Government and the arrangements made by Gen. SCOTT, and had given orders that American jurisdiction should prevail over the island of San Juan. Violence, and the obvious desire to curry favor with the American populace at any price, were not the only, nor the most criminal features in this act. Gen. SCOTT had originally declined to establish a joint civil occupation, on the ground that it would not be under military control; and hitherto there is no reason to doubt that the objection was serious. But, had Gen. HARNEY'S late attempt been sanctioned by the American Government, it would have converted Gen. SCOTT'S legal scruple into the first stage of a premeditated wrong. The world and posterity would never believe that the objection to a joint civil occupation, and the subsequent claim of an exclusively American jurisdiction, did not come from the same councils, and that Gens. HARNEY and SCOTT had not a good understanding one with another. At the latest date, however, we were left still in suspense as to the countenance which Gen. HARNEY might expect, or might, indeed, have reason to know, he would receive from his Government. It was too natural to apprehend that the President of the United States might feel himself bound to go along with the most forward assertor of American claims, and take the most convenient interpretation that might find a supporter. It seemed almost a paradox that the American Government could be behind any portion of its citizens in the race for dominion. Such an expectation is founded on the belief that aggression occupies the place of morality in the United States, and that no law is admitted which conflicts with the supposed destiny of the Empire. Thus far, however, we are gratified to learn that matters do not proceed quite at this pace. Gen. HARNEY has been recalled, his orders for exclusive jurisdiction withdrawn, and matters left as they were when Gen. SCOTT placed Capt. HUNT on the island, and before that moderate and concilitary officer was removed by Gen. HARNEY to make way for Capt. PICKETT, a man of altogether a different character. * * * * *

It is almost needless to observe that we have no other interest but the preservation of national honor and credit in that remote region. Could it be discovered that, by the just reading of the Boundary treaty, we were bound to give up not only the channel, and all the islands in it, but Vancouver's Island, and the whole shore of the continent opposite, Fraser River into the bargain, we have little doubt that most of our countrymen would give the Americans a hearty welcome to their new possessions. We are most anxious that the Americans should have the whole of their due, whatever that may happen to be. The better they are satisfied, if only the satisfaction be just, the better also are we. But this is altogether a different feeling from a readiness to connive at a wrong and truckle to the strong hand. If it must be, we are ready to protect our rights there as well as anywhere else; but we are delighted to hear that amity with our bold cousin is not incompatible with honor. As the United States Government has enforced its peaceable instructions, we trust that no time will be lost in arranging a conclusive settlement. The lawsuit, if we may so call it, progresses at a very costly rate. A fleet of near 200 guns and 2,000 men is a costly way of pleading the case for an island which nobody heard of till the other day. Indeed, it is amazing what a force we can maintain, and how little we are doing to dispense with that force by the simpler expedient of negotiation. Surely one head may do the work of these two hundred guns; and, as the guns are there, the Foreign Office may soon be able to give orders for their recall. So, while we congratulate Lord JOHN RUSSELL on the alacrity and success of our Minister at Washington, we venture to ask for like promptitude and vigor at home. Let this business be settled as soon as possible, before it arrives at a more disagreeable phase or be complicated with other pretensions. There must be a right as well as a wrong in the question, and it is very hard if we have not law enough in this country to ascertain that right.

THE PANIC IN THE LEATHER TRADE.

Although the state of the leather trade remains severely depressed, the panic occasioned by the events of the last three days may be considered to have partially subsided. The value of stock continues to depreciate, and so it will, much further, if no combined effort is made to arrest the sacrifice of the assets, in the shape of leather and hides, which will have to be dealt with in the course of the realization of the several estates. Several of the small firms which have been brought to the ground show statements which, if they can be relied upon, leave little doubt of fair dividends being secured. Of course, the incumbrance of stock and plant will interfere with the immediate recovery of the trade, though, from facts now transpiring, many of these houses should have gone into liquidation long since. It is hard, however, in instances where debts and liabilities of £14,000 or £20,000 appear accompanied by property equal to £30,000 or £35,000, to be compelled to break up because of an inability to obtain money for stock or advance upon plant. The embarrassment occasioned, especially since the numerous failures, can yet scarcely be properly estimated, because it spreads through every channel affecting wages and labor. It is believed that with regard to London and Bermondsey the principal suspensions have now taken place, but it is still thought that intelligence has yet to be received of several from the Provinces, the bill-system having, through the instrumentality of the leading firms which have failed, penetrated into the most remote quarters. The only additional failure which requires to be noticed in the leather trade is that of Mr. JOHN BAKER, of Heathfield, Sussex, but his engagements are comparatively trifling. His affairs have been placed in the hands of Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS, and Company.

The position of credit scarcely appears to be good in other departments of business. The effects of the bad weather and the general sluggishness of the trade during the season are gradually but slowly affecting the situation of a number of small establishments. Two firms in the branches connected with Manchester have been compelled to seek the indulgence of creditors—one with debts of £10,000 or £11,000, and another to the extent of about £9,000. It also appears that a quantity of bills returned through the clearing-house is increasing, though they seem chiefly associated with the second and third class houses.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SYRIA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, June 25, 1860.

The French mail steamer from Syria, which arrived here yesterday, has brought us full and recent particulars of the savage internecine warfare raging between the Druses and Maronite Christians of Mount Lebanon. We had previously heard that the dissensions between the two rival tribes had at the latter end of last month broken out into actual hostilities; villages had been attacked and burnt down, and in many the silk crop of cocoons, the principal source of subsistence of the inhabitants, had been utterly destroyed but the loss of life was not great. A few days later more startling and alarming intelligence began to arrive. The advantages in the struggle lay almost entirely on the side of the Druses, who were becoming more and more maddened into a state of savage fury with the sight of the blood that had begun to flow, and the Turks, it was added, were more or less openly favoring their cause.

Yesterday the French mail steamer from Syria arrived with further intelligence of a recent date, which further confirms the report previously received. The following private letter from Beyrout, dated the 20th inst., contains the more authentic particulars of the news that has spread at Alexandria:

During the past fortnight affairs in the Lebanon have assumed a far more serious character. Hasbeeyeh and Rasbeeyeh, two large and flourishing villages in the neighborhood of Mount Hermon, have been taken, sacked, and destroyed by the Druses in the presence of Turkish garrisons at both places. The Turks, it is said, made no attempt to protect the villages, but, on the contrary, gave active assistance to the enemy. Upon the places being captured, a large number of the Christian inhabitants, men, women and children, took refuge in the Serai, or garrison. The officer in command of the Turkish troops insisted upon the men giving up their arms. They did so, and the weapons were sent off to Damascus. He then entered into a parley with the leaders of the Druses, which ended in the gates of the Serai being thrown open. The Druses entered the place, and a frightful and indiscriminate massacre of the unarmed and defenceless Christians ensued, the Turkish troops passively looking on. A few of the Christians contrived to escape, and have taken refuge in Beyrout. The stories they relate of the cruelties inflicted by the Druses are most heart-rending.

In several other places the Druses induced the Christians to lay down their arms, on the assurance that they would not be molested, a promise immediately followed by their being murdered in their defenceless state, and their houses sacked and burnt. It is calculated that during the last three weeks more than 60 villages have been destroyed. The loss of life has been very great. The Pasha of Damascus has declared that he cannot guarantee the peace of that city for a week.

The Druses of Lebanon and of the Haman, assisted by Bedouins, have been besieging Zehlah, the largest and most flourishing town in Lebanon, containing a population of more than 10,000 inhabitants; but up to the present they have been unable to take it. The day before yesterday they were defeated by the Christians with great loss—in fact, they have been driven from Zahleh three or four times, but it is feared that the place will not be able to hold out much longer, for want of ammunition. Should Zehleh fall it will be the destru

knew well, by repeated conversations with the lady, that she was a slaveholder in her own right, owning many slaves for her own benefit, and deriving therefrom the means which she employed in the support of the said CHEEVER as her pastor in this City.

2. We are assured, and we believe, that the said CHEEVER was in the habit, after preaching violently against slaveholders, of *going to her house and seeking to appease her wounded feelings by his conversation.*

3. We are assured, and we believe, that this slaveholder received from the said CHEEVER, a certificate of dismission in good and regular standing, when he knew that she was a slaveholder; and he was teaching the same doctrine on the subject that he now professes to hold.

4. We are assured, and we believe, that the said CHEEVER's statement above made, *is utterly unworthy of credit*, being contrary to well-known facts, and expressly contradicted by the certificate of a gentleman of unimpeachable character, and the statements also of the lady, whose good standing the said CHEEVER testified when she left his Church.

5. We do not "design to prejudice the people of Great Britain against" this man. The British people love to be humbugged, as the Americans do. They will receive G. B. CHEEVER as a genuine Abolitionist. They will gather in crowds to hear him denounce his country—the mother that bore him. But we wish the British and the American people to know what his Abolitionism is worth, and that is, nothing at all. He may be *sincere* in denying the facts we have proved respecting him—facts which have been before the public six months without being denied by him, though he has been repeatedly called upon to do so if he could. But if he is *sincere* in his denial, we can only lament that he does not recollect facts which are familiar to others, and that he no longer reasons correctly from premises to obvious conclusions. We trust that repose in Switzerland will restore him to consciousness of the truth, and that he will then recall the denial which we publish above.

6. As to the statements made by another paper, we have nothing to say. The facts which *we* have stated are susceptible of proof in any civil or ecclesiastical tribunal, and the names of the parties who have made the statements are at the service of any person who wishes to challenge the testimony.

7. Since the above was in type, a gentleman has called upon us who was an officer of the Church of the Puritans at the time that the lady referred to was a member; he tells that Dr. CHEEVER knew the fact of her being a slaveholder, and *often conversed with him* on the subject; that the officers of the church knew it also, and that all the facts we have stated and many more will be substantiated by the most indisputable evidence.

ABOLITIONISTS IN ENGLAND.

Rev. Dr. Murray in London—A Sharp Theological Correspondence.

From the New-York Observer.

BELFAST, June, 1860.

Among the first things that attracted my attention, as I approached St. Paul's, London, was a short man, with a long placard on his back reaching from his head to his heels, which proved to be an advertisement of the coming anniversary of one of the great Societies of England and of the world. And, to my amazement, down towards the heels of the short man, I saw my name announced as one of the speakers! Very soon I was by the side of the excellent Secretary, who told me that they knew I was on my way to London, and that the Committee had taken the responsibility to announce my name for the occasion. He then drew from his drawer a letter which he read to me, and which proved to be a "Captain Rock" warning against me by "the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society," whose name is not to be spoken out of Poland! The impertinence of the thing was declared with satisfactory emphasis. Of course, the letter was not heeded, and I spoke on the occasion without any daring to molest me, save one. And his mouth was stopped in a second of time. Whether that one was my correspondent or not I am not informed. It was either he, or one in temper very much like him. Soon afterwards the following correspondence took place, which I forward for publication, that our American people may see that our English and American Abolitionists are as much alike as two wasps:

To Rev. Dr. Murray.

No. 27 NEW BROAD-STREET, LONDON, May 8, 1860.

SIR: I beg to inclose for your perusal a copy of a circular which the Committee of this Society has recently issued, with the object set forth. I believe you are the representative in this country of the American Tract Society, and are connected with that class of the American Church which not only takes no action against American Slavery, but opposes the discussion of the subject as one of discipline. I do not wish to do you any injustice, but as I am constantly receiving communications from Anti-Slavery friends who consider your views on the abolition question unsound, I am induced frankly to ask you to define your position in relation to the Anti-Slavery movement in the United States, and especially to the policy of the American Board in relation to the Choctaw Mission, &c., of the American Tract Society respecting its suppression and expurgation of all Anti-Slavery matters in its publications. I am, &c.,

(Signed) L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Sec'y.

Rev. Dr. Murray to Mr. Chamerovzow.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, May 14, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 8th inst., has been forwarded to me here. I was shown a letter from you in London, warning a certain society against me. The time for you to make inquiry into my antecedents was previous to writing that letter. As you have transcended the bounds of Christian courtesy, the acknowledgment of your note is all that is required of me. I am, &c.

(Signed) N. MURRAY.

As this did not suit my friend from Poland, and as he saw that his warnings were ineffectual everywhere, as far as I was concerned, he took the doubtful liberty of addressing me the following letter:

Mr. Chamerovzow to the Rev. Dr. Murray:

No. 27 NEW BROAD-ST., LONDON, E. C., May 22, 1860.

SIR: I cannot lay it to my conscience that in "warning a certain society against" you, I have "transcended the bounds of Christian courtesy." I had myself been 'warned' against you by anti Slavery friends well acquainted with your antecedents, and whose testimony I know to be unimpeachable. I also had the best evidence of them in the part you have taken in the proceedings of the religious associations in the United States, whose policy is antagonistic to the abolition movement in that country and if I addressed you at all, it was not on account of any doubt on my mind on the score of your pro-Slavery proclivities, but in the hope that, in the interest of truth, you would have the manliness to define your position under your own hand, and prove the sincerity of your convictions by your lauded avowal of them.

You will excuse me for saying that your letter is a mere evasion of the request I have made. On the other hand, it cannot leave any one in doubt that had you been on the Anti-Slavery side you would have at once vindicated your right to be received by British christians and philanthropists in the character you have assumed. Let me declare most solemnly that I entertain towards you no personal hostility. A reference, however, to the circular, of which I forwarded you a copy, will prove to you that I have no alternative but to issue a note of warning concerning you to the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause throughout the country, who must not be deceived into the belief that you are an Anti-Slavery man. It will be my painful duty to tell them that Rev. Dr. MURRAY is a member of the *Old School Presbyterian Church*—one of the strongest of the American Pro-Slavery churches, and which has for the last thirty years been in open hostility to the Anti-Slavery movement; that as a prominent and influential minister of that Church, he has never, at least so far as is known, uttered a word of dissent from any one of its Pro Slavery decisions, but has indorsed them all; that in his capacity as a member of it and a minister, he approves, by his tacit acquiescence, of the adoption of the Pro-Slavery Christian mission, which even the *American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions* was compelled to relinquish on account of its Pro-Slavery character. I may go even a step further, and affirm that he *cordially* approves of that mission; that Dr. MURRAY is the colleague of Rev. Dr. PRIME, of the New-York *Observer*, who on account of his Pro-Slavery views, was rejected in 1853 by the *British and Foreign Bible Society*, and whose paper never mentioned Abolitionists save to abuse and vilify them; in a word, that Rev. Dr. MURRAY is intimately mixed up with the Pro Slavery section of those religious associations in America which have earned so unenviable a notoriety by their direct complicity with Slavery, and is one of that very class of ministers against whom it was the object of the circular, already referred to, to warn the Boards of the various religious and benevolent associations which hold anniversary and district meetings at this season of the year.

If, Sir, you can refute these allegations, or show that your opinions and your course are in accordance with sound Anti-Slavery sentiments, I promise you, so far as I am concerned, the fullest benefit of that refutation.

It is, Sir, with much reluctance and with deep sorrow I say that it is such men as you who retard the progress of anti-slavery feeling in America, because your ministerial character invests you with authority and influence, and these you employ to strengthen a pro-slavery Church. You also deaden the anti-slavery feeling in England by the reaction you create in favor of opinions such as those you entertain; and I venture to add you inflict a direct injury upon the religion you profess by a course which leads the unthinking, who are the masses, to believe that slavery and Christianity are not incompatible institutions. I make bold, however, to affirm that if the credentials you bring over to the Boards of our Missionary, Bible, and other Societies, set forth your views and your position in relation to slavery, you would not be received by them, still less permitted to address their supporters. Four millions of slaves in the South protest loudly against your reception by anti-slavery men; and in their name I issue this note of warning

I am, &c., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW.

P. S.—I think it right to inform you that I have sent this letter, with the previous ones, for publication.

Here he was fondly in hopes the correspondence would cease. But he was mistaken. I replied in the following note, *which he did not publish*, for reasons best known to himself:

BELFAST, May 28, 1860.

SIR: Your note of the 22d inst. has just reached me here. If you know all about my antecedents on the subject of Slavery, why write to me to tell you of them? If you did not, why write that impertinent letter to the Secretary of one of the London Societies. I have made inquiry of good men in London as to you, and they inform me that you are a foreigner, without any of the instincts or courtesies of an English gentleman; and also that you are a Secretary, without anything to do, save to annoy persons like myself, and thus to earn a yearly stipend. If I am misinformed as to you, so are you as to me.

Be assured that there are other sins in our world besides the sin of Slavery; and that among these are, sowing discord among brethren, being busy-bodies in other men's matters, and bearing false witness against your neighbors. Yours, &c., N. MURRAY.

To L. A. CHAMEROVZOW.

And since the 28th of May, 1860, I have not heard a word from "the Foreign Secretary." It is to be fondly hoped that he has learned to mind his own business, and to earn his bread in some respectable way. It would be well also for him, on the principle of common honesty, to publish the correspondence complete.

I have mixed, thus far, with all classes of people, from the highest to the lowest in rank; with all kinds of ministers, of every name and position, and I have yet to hear the first unkind word uttered on the subject of Slavery. The people are no less Anti-Slavery than they were; they are now, in principle, in opposition to the system; but they see more clearly the difficulties by which the subject is surrounded amongst us, and they fully understand that we can manage the subject far better without their denunciations and money than with them. And they fully see that our Abolition martyrs are martyrs, not for their principles, but for their folly. And for such martyrs there are but few tears shed. KIRWAN.

Notices of Religious Movements.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

A correspondent of the *Observer* gives an interesting sketch of the Pastoral Conferences lately held at Paris. These Conferences are not synod or official assemblies, for the Protestants of the National Church in France have not obtained leave to revive this system; they are simply free meetings which exercise no authority. Pastors and elders of the National Church, and dissenters sit on the same benches, confer on religious topics for two or three days, and then adjourn. At the last Conference there were 76 pastors or ministers, and 27 elders or deacons in attendance. The first question discussed was that of revivals. Eighteen of those present made remarks on the subject, giving their views of the means by which revivals might be brought about, and of the manner in which they should be controlled. The question of the duties of French Protestantism at the present time next came up. Mr. WILLIAM MORROD made the principal report on the subject, urging the necessity of avoiding direct controversy with Popery, of taking care not to use names of men and creeds composed by men, and of cherishing purity of faith, unity of faith, and holiness of faith.

In proportion to the number and wealth of its membership, no religious organization can exhibit a record which tells of such large-hearted benevolence as the Free Church of Scotland. During the year 1859, the contributions to the Sustentation Fund amounted to £109,172 18s. 7d.; to the Building Fund, £35,855 9s.; to the Congregational Fund, £97,363 2s. 10¼d.; to Mission and Edcation, £60,578 5s. 2d. Miscellaneous contributions amounted to £13,588 4s. 2d. Total, £316,557 19s. 9¼d.

The members of the New School General Assembly, give some interesting statistics regarding the present condition of that denomination. The membership of the Churches is reported at 134,933, about 3,000 less than were on the rolls a year since. This apparent decrease is explained by the fact that the Southern Churches which were only nominally connected with the Assembly have now been stricken from the roll. The Synod of Virginia which now disappears, takes with it a membership of nearly 3,000, while the Synod of Missouri is reduced over 1,100 from the same cause. The contributions to the Publication cause were $50,944 against $41,667 during the year preceding; to the Education cause $72,226 against $65,807; to Foreign Missions $80,338 against $67,796; to Domestic Missions $98,029 against $91,402; for the General Assembly $5,244 against $5,104. Making the total of benevolent contributions for the year $306,781 against $273,676 during the year preceding;—an increase of 12 ₱ cent.

Rev. ALBERT BARNES and Dr. BENJAMIN J. WALLACE, Chairman and Secretary of the Church-Extension Committee of Presbyterian (N. Y.) General Assembly, publish an appeal for funds. They say that the appropriations now made will soon exhaust the treasury, and that, judging from the appeals which are now coming to them, a much larger amount will be needed than was expended last year. They mean to comply with the injunction of the General Assembly at its last session—to keep out of debt.

There is likely to be a warm dispute regarding the disposition of the funds, when the separation between the Congregationalists and Presbyterians as regards the Home Missionary Society shall be consummated. The *Independent* asserts that the legacy of $100,000 left to the Society by the late ANSON G. PHELPS cannot be passed over to the Church-Extension Society. It claims that any attempt to take such a step would violate the legacy, for the will is explicit in making the "Home Missionary Society" the legatee. There are other difficulties besides this, it says, in the way of making such a disposition of the sum in question. "No part of the legacy has been paid, or is yet due; the validity of the will is contested by the heirs at law; the case is still in litigation; and the legacy, if paid at all, is to be paid in ten equal annual installments, commencing seven years from the death of the testator. This question, therefore, is hardly worth the difficulty that some of our Presbyterian neighbors are trying to make over it."

The *Independent* follows up its article of last week, warning Christians in England from contributing to the support of the Church of the Puritans. Facts advanced and statements made are substantiated and defended.

All of the religious journals give full details of the persecutions of the Christians in Syria, and call upon our Government to take vigorous measures for the protection of American residents there.

The *Examiner* states that important changes have been made by the Ministerial Union in the Rochester Theological Seminary. The regular course of study is hereafter to embrace three years instead of two, with a provision for a two years' course, when preferred; and there is to be but one term in the year, with a full three months' Summer vacation. It is also under consideration, by direction of the Union, to hold the Anniversary of the Seminary in May, instead of July—the object being to conform the Anniversary to the newly adopted term arrangement, and to make the Seminary the more distinct from the University.

Religious Services To-morrow.

Rev. E. G. ANDREWS, Principal at Cazenovia Seminary, will preach in the Trinity M. E. Church, Thirty-fourth-street, on Sunday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Rev. W. GLADDEN, of Brooklyn, will preach at the Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth-street, at 10½ A. M.

Rev. B. K. RUSS, of Boston, Mass., will preach for the Fourth Universalist Society of Brooklyn, in Cumberland-street, near Lafayette-avenue, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, President of the Mission University, will preach in the morning at the Norfolk-street M. E. Church, and Rev. Mr. HASKELL, of Nebraska, in the evening.

Rev. W. A. BARTLETT will preach for the last time until next September, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. The Tabernacle will not be closed during the Summer.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Judge Nelson has sent down an order appointing Judge Shipman, of Connecticut, to hold the District or Circuit Courts in this District, as may be needed. The appointments of other Judges, under the Act of 1852, have hitherto been but for a term. Judge Nelson has now appointed Judge Shipman to act, until the order is revoked.

Singular Divorce Case.

MARRIAGE BY A NOTARY PUBLIC.

Caroline Drude vs. *Carl Drude*.—This was an action for divorce, and was referred to W. Sterling Yord, Esq., to take testimony. Upon the examination before the Referee, the plaintiff's proofs of the marriage showed that the marriage ceremony was performed by one John C. Boeckle, a German notary. His certificate was offered in evidence. This fact was reported to the Special Term of the Supreme Court, in which the action was brought, whereupon the following opinion was rendered:

LEONARD, J.—The marriage ceremony appears to have been performed between the parties by a notary public in 1855. No such power has been conferred on notaries, and I think he must have known it. Whether he celebrated these nuptials through ignorance of his duties, or intentionally to obtain a marriage fee, the notary was equally unworthy of his office and ought to have been removed. I am informed that the practice prevails to a considerable extent in this City among certain notaries, of performing marriage ceremonies, particularly among Germans. Such irregularities are highly censurable, and might produce unhappy consequences. Any notary who is known to be guilty of this offence should be removed from office, and if he has received any fees for such services he should be prosecuted criminally for false pretences.

No marriage has been proven in this case. The certificate offered is not evidence of anything.

Marriage may be contracted by the agreement of the parties, and such a marriage, perhaps, exists here. The plaintiff may take an order referring the case back, if her counsel so advises her.

Another Divorce Case.

Stocker vs. *Stocker*.—This was an application for alimony in a suit pending for a divorce. The application was heard before Justice LEONARD at Chambers on Tuesday last, and was reported in the TIMES of the following day. The defendant filed affidavits charging that some of those read in support of the motion were false, and the affiants had been procured to make them by the plaintiff knowing them to be false.

Justice LEONARD has now rendered his decision that the plaintiff must have a reasonable support pending the litigation proportioned to her husband's circumstances. The defendant must pay to the plaintiff or her attorney a counsel fee of $100, and $20 monthly until the action is determined for alimony.

Habeas Corpus in Hoffman's Case.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. *Frederick Hoffman*.—The defendant in this case is a prisoner on a charge of embezzlement preferred by Mr. Davidge, the President of this Company. He was recently committed on the charge by Justice Connolly, as will be remembered, in default of $22,000 bail.

His counsel now obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* of Justice LEONARD at Chambers, together with a *certiorari*, upon which to bring up the body and the papers for a review of the proceedings of the Police Court.

The writ is returnable to-day (Saturday.)

The Walton Will.

The Will of John Walton has been admitted by the Surrogate, HON. EDWARD C. WEST, to probate. There was no contest. The particulars of the will were given in the *Times* several days since, and will readily be remembered.

Will of George W. Miller.

The citation in the case of this will was returnable yesterday. The will is to be contested. The testator was the late proprietor of the Assembly Rooms on Broadway, and died leaving an estate of about $200,000. By his will he left to his widow $600 annually, in lieu of dower, and to Mrs. Mary Jane Delmotte, wife of Louis Delmotte, an annuity of $1,200. To the half-brother of testator, Wm. Snecker, the will gives $5,000; and to a number of employes, $300 each. Three-fourths of the residuary estate is then given to Mrs. Alexander Taylor, wife of the banker by that name, and daughter of testator, and the other fourth is given to Peter S. Miller, son of deceased, who is now in Chili.

Will of James Maitland.

This will was to-day admitted to Probate. The testator bequeathed $5,000 to his wife, the same amount to his mother and his brother each, $2,500 each to his two sisters, $2 500 to his nephew, to one of his servants $1,000, to James Maitland, London, $250, and to James William Maitland Braid $250. He also made some charitable bequests, as follows: To the parish of West Calder, county of Edinburgh, Scotland, for the poor, $250; to the poor of the parish of Swine Holm, in the stewardry of Kirkendbright, $250; to the poor of the parishes of Longueland and Recuck, both in said stewardry, each $250. The residue of his estate to be given to his widow, to revert to his children on her death.

Royal Phelps, Robert Gordon, and George Ferguson Maitland, were appointed executors.

Will of Anne Thompson.

This will was admitted to probate to-day. The testatrix bequeaths to each of her sisters, Eliza Rosenkranz, Mary T. Cortles, Helen Thompson, Isabella Thompson, and to her brothers William, David, James and Alexander, each the sum of $1,000. She makes the following charitable bequests:

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions	$300
Home Missionary Society	200
Presbyterian Board of Education	100
American Bible Society	200
New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	100
Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, for their Fund for the Benefit of Aged Clergymen and their Families	100

These bequests are to be paid at the expiration of eighteen months after the death of the testatrix.

United States Commissioner's Office.

DA COSTA AGAIN OFFERS BAIL.

Henrico da Costa, implicated in the case of the bark *Kate*, and held upon a Bench warrant under an old indictment, the consequences of which he escaped by "eluding" the officer, yesterday made another effort to tender acceptable bail to the United States Commissioner. The person who came forward in this case—the fourth effort—was William D. Haight. The examination showed that Haight owned property in Fourth street, and also in Morton-street, in this City; that he purchased the Morton-street property about ten years ago, exchanging land in Westchester County, and paying some $2,400 in cash; two mortgages incumber the property, one for $2,000, and one for $1,200. The Fourth-street property cost $2,500 and upwards. His personal estate was about $1,500, and besides a surety of $100 to A. T. Stewart there were no incumbrances on the estate. The Commissioner reserved his decision as to the competency of the bail.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Phynos* vs. *Carbonell*.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Dowde vs. *Dowde*.—Case must go back to Referee.

Christal, &c. vs. *McLaughlin*.—Motion granted without prejudice.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 20.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	101⅞	8	Second-av. R	97
4,000	Ill. Int. '60	100	500	Reading R	42⅞
6,000	Tenn 6s '90	90	500	do	42⅝
1,000	Va. State 6s..s10	91¾	200	do..b30	42⅞
1,000	do	92	200	Mich Cen R	53⅜
500	N. C. State 6s	97	400	do..b60	53⅝
1,000	do	96⅞	100	do	53¾
10,000	Mo. State 6s	82¼	150	do	53½
2,000	Cal. State 7s	89½	150	do..s60	53
5,000	N. Y. Cen 6s	94¾	150	Mich. So. & N. I. R	17⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cen. B. '76	104¾	33	do	17
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. B	107¾	76	Del., L. & W. R	96
1,000	E. R. 2d M. B. Ex	100½	10	Brooklyn Cen. R	100
5,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83	98	250	M. S. & N. Ia. g. S..b30	38⅛
1,000	H. R. R. 1st M	108	135	do	38⅛
1,000	M. S. S. F. B	81	200	do..b30	38¼
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. B	93⅞	850	do	38
1,000	do	93⅝	355	do	38¼
3,000	Gal. & C. 1st M	99½	50	do..s60	38
2,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. Bs	72	20	Panama Railroad	126½
3,000	Chic. & R. I. Bs	98¼	50	do	126¼
1,000	do	98	56	do	126
5,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₱ c. B	97	220	Ill. Cent. R. S	70
23	Bk. of State of N. Y	100	1100	do	70¼
25	Bank of Commerce	100	100	do	70⅞
15	Shoe & Leather Bk	109	1000	do..b60	70⅞
30	Del. & H. Canal Co	96½	100	do..b60	70¾
100	Cumb. Preferred	15	20	Cl. C. & Cin. R	94½
250	do..b60	15	100	Cl. & Pitts. R	11
50	Pacific M. S. C..b60	91½	200	Gal. & Chicago R	68⅞
100	do..s60	91	650	do	68¾
100	do..s30	91	150	do..s10	68¾
50	do..b60	91½	25	do..s30	68
125	do	91	100	do..s30	68¼
100	do	90½	475	do..b60	68⅞
100	N. Y. C. R..b30	83	100	do	68⅝
5	do	82½	50	do..s60	68⅛
425	do	83	450	Cleve. & Tol. R	35¾
100	do..s10	83	150	do..s60	35⅝
150	Erie Railroad	23⅛	350	do	35⅞
100	do	23	200	do..b6	36
100	do..b30	23	200	do..b30	36
50	do	22⅞	100	do..b7	36
50	do..b7	22⅞	300	do	36
15	do	22¾	1500	Chic. & R. Isl. R	74¾
100	do..s60	22	200	do..s30	74⅝
200	Hudson River R	53¾	100	do..s60	74⅞
100	do..s30	53¾	100	do..b60	75
100	do..s60	53¾	200	do..b60	75¼
450	Harlem Railroad	16⅛	275	Chic. Bur. & Qn. R	77⅜
200	do..b10	16⅛	100	do	77¾
25	do	15⅞	20	do	78
100	do..s60	15⅞	100	do..s60	77⅞
100	Harlem R. Prf..b60	43⅝	100	do..b60	78
100	do..b60	43¾	150	do..b60	78¼
500	do	43	100	do..b60	78⅜
150	do..b10	43¼	150	do	78
170	do	43¾	100	LaCross & Milw. R	⅝
100	do..s10	43¼	100	Penn. Coal Co	86

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 5s, '74	101⅞	200	Harlem Railroad	15¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s	82½	300	do	15¾
5,000	E. R. 4th M. B	80	200	do..b10	15⅞
7,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	93¾	100	do	15⅞
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	59½	75	Mich. Cen. R..b10	52⅞
20	Bk. of S. of N. Y	100	100	do	52⅞
87	Phenix Bank	108	375	Mi. So. & N. I. R	17
50	Pac. M. Sp. Co..b60	90	50	Mi. So. & N. I. Gtd. st	38
250	N. Y. Cen. R..s60	82¾	200	do	37⅞
250	do	82⅞	50	Ill. C. R. Scrip..b30	70
35	do	82⅞	350	do	70
100	do..s30	82⅞	50	Gal. & Chi. R	68⅞
36	Erie R. As. S'k	20½	100	do	68⅞
100	Erie Railroad..b30	22¾	50	do..s10	68⅞
250	do	22	150	do..s30	68⅜
50	do	21¾	100	do	68⅞
100	do	22¾	100	do..b60	69
100	Hud. River R..b60	53⅜	500	Cleve. & Tol. R	35¾
100	do	53⅜	200	do..b60	36
50	do..s60	53¾	100	do..b30	36
700	Harlem R. Pref	42⅞	50	C. & Rock I. R..s30	74⅛
200	do..b7	42¾	350	do	74⅝
100	Reading Railroad	42⅞			

New-York Mining Board, July 20.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Copper F's M. Co.	11	12¼	Pontiac	4¼	5¼
Central	8¼	9	Quincy	31	37
Franklin	24	26	Rockland	25	26
Hancock	—	7	Superior	4	4¼
Isle Royale	16¾	17	Hamilton	—	2
Mesnard	5¾	6¼	Columbian	2¼	3⅛
Minnesota	86¾	90	Gardiner Hill	6¾	7
National	37	40	Guilford	3¾	3⅞
Pewabic	51	55	North State	2⅛	2⅜
Pittsburgh	—	61	Silver Hill	1⅜	1⅜

The sales were:

3	Minnesota	85	200	Isle Royale..b60	16⅝
20	do..b60	86¾	100	North State..s60	2¼
50	Pittsburgh	61½	100	do..b10	2¼
100	Guilford..s10	3¼	50	Central..s60	8½
100	do	3¼			

FRIDAY, July 20—P. M.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange continues active. The turn of the market to-day is to lower prices. A good many of the Brokers esteem the decline of ½@1 ₱ cent. as the beginning of the much discussed reaction. They all believe it not an unreasonable or unhealthy check upon the almost rampant buoyancy through the early part of the week. At the same time the signs thus far are by no means conclusive of a general break down. Most of the Western Shares maintain a firmness in the demand which naturally astonishes the Street after a sudden rise of 10 ₱ cent., and large sales in settlement of such unexpected profits. The figures yield thus far only 1½ ₱ cent. on Galena, Toledo, and Michigan Southern from the top points of the week, and only ½@¾ ₱ cent. Michigan Central, Illinois Central and Burlington. On the New-York Stocks, the decline is 1@1½ on Hudson and Erie, ¾ on Harlem, and 2 ₱ cent. on Central. The last-named has been weak for a day or two past and sold this afternoon at 82½@¾ ₱ cent., about the same figures as ten days ago, after selling at one time at 84½ ₱ cent. The sales of the Stock either for cash or on contract are not large, on the contrary the volume of business in it is much less than in most of the Western shares. The sellers for the fall manifest no particular confidence in the basis or cause, whatever it may be, of the decline, and the inference is that there is more anxiety to have the old holders of the Stock distrust the future of the property and to feel dissatisfied with the present rate of Dividend, than to venture large contracts ahead, upon the chances of their doing so. The Stocks that show most stubbornness today are Illinois Central, Galena, Toledo and Rock Island. The first-named was especially firm, and of the last the cash purchases were heavy and within ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. of the top rates of the week. The purchases of Harlem were also quite free at the early Board; the speculation flagging somewhat in the afternoon. Hudson and Erie both lost part of the buoyancy of yesterday and the day before. The net rise in Hudson during the week is 4 ₱ cent. It is based in part, no doubt, on the determination of the management to fund their remaining floating obligations, which amount to about $450,000, at 95 ₱ cent., in a further issue of third mortgage bonds. This would have been done more than a year ago but for the comparatively low figures at which this mortgage ruled in the market, and the indisposition to subject the concern to any considerable discount. The first mortgage has now attained 108 ₱ cent.; the second, after an extension of twenty-five years, is selling at par, and the third is in demand at 92 ₱ cent. Under these favorable circumstances, the Directors have entertained a proposition made by some of the wealthy friends of the Board, to place half a million third mortgage at 95 cents on the dollar, in order to leave their future action on the subject of a dividend upon the Stock financially untrammeled. The general market this afternoon closed steady, the quotations, as nearly as we could arrive at them, at 4 o'clock, being as follows:

New-York Central	82¾	Galena	68⅝
Erie	22¾	Illinois Central	70¼
Hudson	53¾	Rock Island	74⅝
Harlem Old	15⅞	Michigan Central	53¼
Harlem Preferred	42¾	Mich. Guaranteed	37⅞
Reading	42⅞	Mich. Southern	17
Panama	126	Toledo	35¾

There was nothing new in State Stocks, and most of the Railway mortgages remain firm at the top rates of the week. Erie Firsts are 102½, Seconds 100½, Thirds 98, Fourths 80, fifths 74, and Convertibles 49@50. Illinois Centrals continue in demand at 93¾ ₱ cent.

In Pacific Mail Shares there was some disposition shown to sell the market down 1½@2 ₱ cent. No special cause was assigned for the weakness of the Stock, which left off 88½@89 ₱ cent., but it seems quite probable that its prominence as a speculative security on the Street has been lost.

There is no change to notice in our Money Market to-day. The rates are as yesterday, with an easy supply on demand Loan at 5 ₱ cent. Discounts on very choice bills from 5 to 6 ₱ cent., and fair names 6½@7 ₱ cent. The business in Exchange for the *Fulton* to-morrow, is generally reported dull by both bankers and brokers. The terms are steady, 109¾ on London, f.5.14¾ on Paris. The Import trade are busy this week with their Custom-house entries, and the present mail is consequently a moderate one. The engagements of Specie, at present, look like a million of dollars for the *Fulton* and *Glasgow*. The latest news from the other side is by the *Connaught* at St. Johns, by telegraph, to 11th July, from Galway. The *Africa* arrived here this forenoon from Liverpool, July 7. Her mails advise a better feeling in Cotton and the confirmation of good weather for the growing Grain crops in England. Breadstuffs come quoted lower in consequence. The Money Market in London is easier than by the previous mail. The Funds not quite so firm. The following are the latest figures in American Stocks by the *Africa*:

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Busin'ss
Maryland 5 ₱ ct., redeemable	93 to 96 x. d.	
U. S. 5 ₱ ct., redeemable. 1874	92½ to 93½ x. d	93 x d.
Virginia State, 5 ₱ cent	79 to 81	
Do., 6 ₱ cent	81 to 83	
Illinois Cen. 6s, redeemable '75	77 to 79	
Do., 7s, redeemable '75	82 to 84	
Do., Freeland, redeemable '60	91 to 93	
Do., $100 shares, $75 paid	42 to 40dis.41	40¾ d.
Do., $100 shares, all paid	55 to 60	
Michigan Cen. 8 ₱ ct. con. '60	90 to 92	
Do., convt., '69, 8 ₱ cent	87 to 89	
Do., Sinking Fund, 8 ₱ cent. 1 m. '82	87 to 89	
Do., $100 shares	46 to 50	
Michigan S. & N. Ia., 7 ₱ cent (Sinking Fund) 1885	63 to 65	
Do., $100 shares	9 to 13	
N. Y. Central, 6 ₱ cent. Sinking Fund) 1883	84 to 86	
Do., 7s, '64	92 to 94	
Do., 7 ₱ ct. (Sinking F'd) '76	94 to 96	
Do., $100 shares	74 to 76	
N. Y. & Erie 1st mort., 7 ₱ cent., '67	89 to 91	91 90¾
Do., 2d mort., 1859	84 to 86	
Do., 3d mort., '83, assented	76 to 78	
Do., Bds., '62, '71, '75, assented	42 to 47	
Do., shares, assented	17½ to 18½	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mortgage con. 6 ₱ cent.	87 to 89	
Do., 2d mortgage, 6 ₱ cent. sterling	91 to 93	
Do., $50 shares	36 to 38	
Phila. & Reading bds., 6 ₱ cent. '60	78 to 80	
Do., 6 ₱ cent., 1870	70 to 75	
Do., $50 shares	18 to 22	

A private telegraph by the *Connaught* quotes Erie 18½, Illinois Central 40¾ discount, and U. S. fives 93 ₱ cent. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 4th of July gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£8,209,369	Decrease	£1,117,944
Other deposits	13,746,126	Increase	394,423
Rest	3,300,175	Increase	47,636
Governm't securities	9,817,883	Increase	3,777
Other securities	21,670,170	Increase	1,406,635
Notes unemployed	8,265,465	Decrease	1,020,220

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,961,665, being an increase of £1,001,885, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,496,930, showing a decrease of £55,100 when compared with the preceding return.

The *London Times* has the following in regard to the new Russian Loan:

"The following announcement that the subscriptions to the Russian Loan in Holland and this country have amounted to £5,000,000 was issued to-day by Messrs. BARING. The stock is now quoted par to ⅛ premium:

'Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. beg to announce that the allotments of the new Russian Loan of £8,000,000 sterling amount in all, and conjointly in London and Amsterdam, to £5,000,000; and also to state that they and Messrs. HOPE & Co. have orders from his Excellency the Minister of Finance of the Imperial Government of Russia to engage not to sell or offer for sale any portion of the remaining £3,000,000 stock before Jan. 1, 1861, nor after that period to sell any part of the above-mentioned stock at prices or conditions below those of the subscriptions just closed.'"

We learn that Capt. GEORGE MCCLELLAND, the Vice-President of the Illinois Central Company, has resigned his place, to take charge of the Ohio and Mississippi Road as its President.

The August coupon on the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Chicago and Northwest Road will be paid at the American Exchange Bank.

The Winter Wheat harvest in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio is over, and the weather is favorable to its being gathered. In many places in Indiana and Ohio, according to the Chicago *Press* of the 18th inst., where it was expected the yield would be very light on account of the "fly" and the drought, the farmers have been happily disappointed in procuring a fair average. In Illinois, to a certain extent, the same result has been found; but, on the whole, the crop is light. The quality, however, was never surpassed. Spring wheat is being generally harvested in Illinois, Iowa, and in Southern Wisconsin; and thus far we hear of nothing but large crops and good quality. The oats crop is unusually heavy, and so is the barley; and ten days or two weeks of good weather will place them all beyond danger. The corn crop looks well everywhere, and it is said to be about a month further advanced than last year—so that there is much less risk of its being damaged by early frosts, as it was in 1859.

The tolls received on all the Canals of this State were:

In the first week in July, 1860	$81,734 62
In the first week in July, 1859	45,084 30
Increase in 1860	$34,650 33
Tolls received on all the Canals of the State in the second week in July, 1860	$80,257 56
In the second week in July, 1859	48,163 36
Increase in 1860	$32,094 20
Tolls received in two weeks in July, 1860	$161,992 19
In two weeks in July, 1859	95,247 66
Increase in July, 1860	$66,744 53
Whole amount of tolls received from the opening of navigation to and including the two in July, 1860	$947,824 52
The same in 1859	578,991 66
Increase in 1860	$368,832 86

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, for the second week in July, were as follows:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$4,210 77	$4,249 65
Freight	8,810 37	12,49_ 57
Mail and Express	800 00	800 00
Total	$13,821 15	$17,545 22
Increase		$3,724 08

The following was the day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office:

Total receipts	$138,033 94
Payments	308,818 37
Balance	5,348,236 33

The receipts include $131,000 for Customs.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	$1,697,300	$4,988,720	$3,598,382
Thrown on Market	1,918,424	4,715,595	3,475,435
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$27,189,683	$67,572,956	$60,521,058
Thrown on Market	32,918,994	66,952,544	60,160,456

The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	2,636	$1,491,020	390	$157,668	419	$136,654
Mf. of Cotton	1,033	330,015	490	96,497	213	54,825
Mf. of Silk	1,175	1,055,326	90	78,465	90	55,860
Mf. of Flax	287	84,519	1,839	37,356	44	5,603
Miscellan's	644	261,563	14	5,353	—	—
Total	5,774	$3,222,543	2,823	$375,839	757	$252,942
		375,839				3,222,543

Total Entered...$3,598,382 Total Marketed. $3,475,485

Financial and Commercial News by the Africa.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Continued fine weather for the crops, and the absence of any disquieting news from the Continent, had strengthened the funds, and a slight improvement had taken place in prices. Consols closed on the 6th inst. at 93⅜@⅝ account ex-dividend.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £55,100 in the bullion

The demand for money was active, but not heavy. Nothing was done below 4 per cent. On the Stock Exchange loans were freely offered at 3½ per cent. on Government Securities. The supply of money was rather more abundant.

The *Times'* in its City Article, dated Friday evening, says reports were current of one or two suspensions at Liverpool in connection with the Cotton market. Nothing had transpired as to this when the *Africa* left Liverpool. The London *Herald* also refers to the rumor, and says that the suspensions were reported to extend to Manchester and Newcastle as well as Liverpool.

GENERAL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 7.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "Although the aggregate sales have been to a pretty good extent daily throughout the week, the demand is still largely and freely supplied, and holders have again submitted to a decline of ⅛d. ₱ lb. on all descriptions of American, much irregularity continuing to prevail. It would appear that for the present, at all events, the enormous consumption and large export business are still insufficient, in the face of the unprecedented stock, to impart any character of firmness to the market." The week's sales have been 69,140 bales, including 2,200 to speculators, and 14,200 to exporters. Yesterday's (Friday's) business was about 10,000 bales—3,000 for export and speculation—closing with a good demand, freely met. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	7⅜d.	Middling	5⅞d.
Fair Mobile	7d.	Middling	5⅛d.
Fair Uplands	6⅞d.	Middling	5⅜d.

The stock on hand is estimated at 1,298,490 bales, including 1,102,760 American. The quotations for fair, it will be observed, are reduced ¼d.

At Manchester stocks are beginning to accumulate in the hands of producers and there is more desire to sell. Prices tend in favor of buyers.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather has continued fine for the crops, and breadstuffs have further declined. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report Flour again 1s. lower, and but little doing. Quotations 27s.@29s. Wheat in retail request only, and 1d.@2d. cheaper than on Tuesday. Red, 10s. 9d.@11s. White Southern, 11s. 6d.@12s. 6d. Corn quiet but prices maintained. White is neglected and nominal at 33s.@34s. Mixed, 30s.@30s. 6d. Yellow, 30. 6d. ₱ quarter.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull and irregular, particularly for inferior. The stock reaches 24,100 tierces. Pork quiet and unchanged. Stock 8,300 bbls. Bacon quiet but firmly held. Lard in good demand at advancing rates. Sales at 57s. 6d.@60s. for fine, and 60s.@62s. for extra. Tallow steady at previous rates.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet. Pots 29s. 6d.@30s. Pearls 30s. Sugars firm and in good demand. Coffee firm. Rice steady, and better demand for lower descriptions. To effect sales of Carolina a reduction would have to be made. Sales of Philadelphia Bark at 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d., and higher prices asked at the close. Fish Oils quiet. Sales of new Seal at £34. Sperm £94@£95. Linseed Oil steady and quiet. Resin in moderate request at 4s. 5s. for Common. Spirits of Turpentine in good demand at the reduction—say 700 bbls. at 32s. Tea inactive and unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING, BROS. & Co.'s Circular had not reached our Liverpool Agent when the steamer left that port. A London telegram reports the CORN market on Friday extremely heavy, at a further decline in WHEAT of 1s. ₱ quarter, or more. SUGARS active, and 6d.@1s. dearer. COFFEE brisk at a slight advance. TEA quiet. RICE rather easier, TALLOW steady, 52s. 9d. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d.

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the week ending July 4, inclusive.

COTTON quiet but steady; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 95; *bas* 86. Sales of the week, 7,000 bales; stock, 248,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS lower, owing to the fine weather. ASHES dull and drooping. COFFEE quiet and weaker. OILS dull of sale but prices maintained. RICE in limited demand. SUGARS tending upward. TALLOW and LARD firm under light stocks.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 20, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 11 bbls. Ashes, 7,160 bbls. Flour, 142 bbls. Corn Meal, 34,271 bushels Wheat, 24,980 bushels Corn, 1,525 bushels Oats, 700 bushels Malt, 282 pkgs. Provisions, and 280 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 60 bbls. at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—We have heard of sales, to-day, of 2,500 bales, at yesterday's prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately inquired for, to-day, at declining prices. Sales 11,800 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 20; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 35@$5 55, chiefly at $5 40; superfine Western, at $5 05@$5 15; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 20@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 30@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 45@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 20
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 20	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 70	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 80	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is plenty and heavy. Sales have been reported of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 60 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in slack request, including superfine, at $5@$5 10, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 25@$7 50 ₱ bbl; 470 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather sparingly sought after to-day, though prices have favored buyers. We have heard of sales of only 44,500 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; White Michigan at $1 50; White Indiana, part at $1 44@$1 45; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 32; Milwaukee Club, at $1 27@$1 28; Racine Spring at $1 26@$1 26½; Chicago Spring at about $1 25; White Kentucky on private terms; new Amber North Carolina (the first of this description this season) at $1 50, and new Red Southern at $1 37@$1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn is less plenty and is quoted higher, with a fair inquiry. Sales transpired of 58,000 bushels at 61½c. for heated and damp; 62c.@63c. for ordinary to choice sound mixed Western; 65c.@66c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at 81c.@82c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue in demand, including poor to prime Canada, at 37c.@40c.; Western, 38c.@40c.; State 40c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 36c.@39c. ₱ bushel. The week's movements in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, Mr. WM. G. CUTTING notices, thus:—The market has been depressed, during the past week, for most kinds of State and Western Flour. The demand has been generally moderate. Holders have been eager to sell, and the tendency of prices has been steadily downward. The recent weather and crop advices from England have been more favorable, and with the encouraging accounts from the interior of our country, there has been less disposition to purchase freely for export, or on speculation. The rates on freight to British ports have taken a turn in favor of shippers, but the re-action does not seem to exercise any positive influence on the trade. The week's receipts by canal and river, add up only 22,935 bbls. against 36,005 bbls. the preceding week....Southern Flour has been more abundant, and has been less sought after, at reduced rates....Canadian Flour has been plenty and heavy. The total sales of Wheat Flour during the week, were 91,000 bbls. Last week's sales amounted to 108,700 bbls. Wheat opened with a good inquiry for desirable lots, especially of Spring, holders of which claimed firmer rates. The demand was mainly from shippers. Within the past two days, more eagerness to sell has been apparent, and prices have given way slightly, closing with a downward tendency. Most buyers have been reluctant to purchase freely. Yesterday the *Africa* arrived at this port, reporting fine weather in England, with a limited business in Flour and Wheat at rather lower quotations. This news had the effect of checking operations, and depressing the market here. The total receipts of Wheat, during the week, were 329,893 bushels, and the total reported sales, 401,000 bushels. Last week's receipts comprised 478,092 bushels, and the sales 457,100 bushels. Corn was heavy and languid during most of the week. Yesterday the demand improved, and prices favored sellers. There were 380,747 bushels received, and 441,500 bushels reported as having been sold. Last week's arrivals amounted to 388,407 bushels, and the sales to 365,000 bushels."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more sought after and sales have been made of 2,150 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, chiefly at $19 40@$19 50 here, and $19 75, buyer's option, August; Old Mess, at $18 56¼@$18 62½; New Prime, at $14 25@$14 37½; and Old Prime at $12 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and nominal. Lard is unchanged. The day's transactions add up 475 tcs. and bbls., at 13¼c.@13⅜c., ₱ lb. Beef is salable and steady; 900 bbls. were disposed of, in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess, $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 50@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 11c.@19c. for new State, and 10c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand, selling at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 900 bbls., in lots, mainly at 21c. ₱ gallon.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup*, *gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats*, *game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
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A GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—I continue paying the highest prices in cash for the above-named articles, without puff or humbug. Please call on or address C. MISH, No. 316 8th av., between 26th and 27th sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mish.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing. Any person having clothing to sell, will call on JAMES ST. JOHNSON, Princeton, N. J., opposite the Bank; or address a note, which will be attended to.

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Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.
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Proprietors Congress Spring.

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CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by Davy's Ervalenta Crackers, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from Wharton's original genuine ervalenta. Eminent chemists affirm that the ervalenta contains more nutriment than the best wheaten flour, in the ratio of 14 to 8. Certificates of their mild and beneficial influence on the stomach and bowels can be seen at the bakery. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his wholesale and retail variety cracker bakery. Price 20 cents per pound. ISAAC MCCAY, No. 215 Forsyth-st.

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Chairman of the Executive Committee.
PROVIDENCE, July 17, 1860.

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See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.
Natural Water, $2 per dozen.
Bathing Water, $2 per dozen. C. L. MATHER,
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Saturday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *North Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE TOODLES—THE GREAT EASTERN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PAUL PRY—TYCOON.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—RICHARD III.—LOTTERY TICKET—THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN.

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NIBLO'S SALOON—GEO CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 Broadway—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, arrived at this port yesterday morning, with London papers of the 7th and telegraphic advices, *via* Londonderry, of the 8th inst. Telegrams from Sicily say that Gen. GARIBALDI was marching on Messina. The General was about to receive large supplies, both of men and stores; about 2,000 men were to sail for Sicily from Genoa, where great numbers of volunteers are assembled; and a French house is said to have taken a contract for some thousands of revolvers, rifles and muskets, for GARIBALDI'S service. Naples, at latest dates, was tranquil, and the proclamation of martial law had been rescinded. The Neapolitan Assembly, it is stated, is convoked for the 10th of September. The Constitution of 1848 has been proclaimed anew, and its restoration has been accompanied by the reestablishment of the Press laws enacted in 1848 and 1849. These concessions of the King have created no confidence in the minds of the people. It is asserted in various quarters—and the language of the *Opinione* of Turin would seem to justify the assertion—that France is urgently pressing the Sardinian Cabinet to listen to the overtures of the King of Naples and consent to the conclusion of an alliance between Naples and Piedmont. The Government of the latter kingdom does not conceal its aversion to the proposition. The proceedings of the British Parliament are interesting. In both Houses, the revolution in Southern Italy had been discussed, and the speakers evinced the warmest sympathy for the Garibaldi movement. The resolutions of Lord PALMERSTON, on the Privilege question, had been carried *seriatim* in the House of Commons. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in answer to a question, had stated that Gen. HARNEY had been recalled by the United States Government for not carrying out the arrangements of Gen. SCOTT for the solution of the San Juan dispute. As the announcement was made officially, we presume it is correct. Two unusually interesting letters appear from our Paris Correspondent; one describing the funeral of Prince JEROME, and the other giving an account of the *fête champêtre*, with which our countrymen in Paris commemorated the national holiday. Letters from Beyrout state that the civil war in Syria is spreading, and that the greatest atrocities are committed against Christians. The whole of Syria, from Aleppo to Gaza, was in a state of the greatest commotion.

We chronicle this morning another steamboat disaster. The *Pennsylvania*, of the Philadelphia and Richmond line, caught fire by spontaneous combustion, as is supposed, on Thursday night, in the James River, near Jamestown, and was entirely destroyed, involving the loss of the lives of three children. The flames spread very rapidly, and the survivors had barely time to save themselves on rafts, the fire preventing access to the boats. The children were lost from the upsetting of one of the rafts, it being found impossible in the darkness to rescue them. A storm also prevailed at the time, which rendered the scene still more horrible. The survivors were finally taken from the rafts by another steamer, which providentially came to the scene of the disaster before it was too late.

Senator DOUGLAS reached Albany last night, and was welcomed by his friends in a very enthusiastic manner. The proceedings incident to the occasion did not terminate until after midnight.

Representatives of all the principal Railroads in the Northern and Western States have been assembled in Convention at the St. Nicholas Hotel for several days past, and adjourned yesterday, after determining that on the 15th of August next a gradual increase in the rates of freight shall commence—the amount of increase to be determined at a meeting of the Presidents of the various Companies or their authorized agents. Various alterations in the present mode of conducting the Railroad business were recommended.

The military excitement received a new impetus yesterday, in the arrival of about a hundred of the Savannah Republican Blues, on the steamer *Florida*. They were received by a Committee of the City Guard, on board the steamtug *Satellite*, and were escorted by the City Guard to the Lafarge House, which will be their quarters during their stay. To-day they visit the Institutions. The Chicago Zouave Cadets took their departure yesterday for Boston, where they will doubtless be received with the accustomed hospitality of the City of Notions. A great crowd of citizens assembled at the wharf to bid them adieu. Previous to their departure a collation was served at the Centre Market drill-room, under the auspices of the Sixth Regiment, whose guests the Zouaves have been during their stay in the City, at which complimentary speeches were made by several prominent military gentlemen. The receipts at the Academy of Music, on the occasion of the drill on Thursday night, are understood to have been $1,500 over all expenses.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, but no business of importance was transacted. The Board agreed to adopt the report of the Finance Committee, in favor of making an additional appropation for the current year. The amount desired by the Comptroller was $86,300. The Comptroller sent in a communication relative to streets cleaning expenditure, and another concerning the weekly receipts and expenditures of the Chamberlain and County Treasurer. A communication from the Comptroller relative to encroachments on the Battery by ferry-slips was also received.

The Quarantine damages investigation was concluded at Staten Island, on Thursday, and resumed yesterday at No. 47 Wall-street. Testimony was introduced by the contestants to reduce the estimated value of the property of the Commissioners of Emigration, and to disparage the claim of Dr. WALLER for loss and damage of furniture. Strong rebutting testimony was introduced, going to make good the claim of the latter.

HENRICO DA COSTA, implicated in the case of the bark *Kate*, yesterday offered a fourth person as bail, named WM. D. HAIGHT, who was examined pretty closely by United States Commissioner NEWTON. Decision reserved.

The will of Mr. JOHN WALTON, the murdered man, was yesterday admitted by the Surrogate, it being the day appointed for the citation. Nobody appeared to contest it. Mrs. WALTON, the widow, it will be remembered, has by the terms thereof only $800 per annum allowed her from her late husband's property.

The turn at the Stock Exchange yesterday was a lower prices by ¼@1 ₰ cent.; the speculation holding active at the decline. Money easy on call, and steady for discounts. Exchange dull for the mail of to-day, at 109¾.

Flour and Wheat were in limited demand and were rather lower. Corn was more sought after and was dearer. Provisions, Sugars, Coffee and Whisky were freely inquired for. Cotton was in fair request. Hides were dull and nominal. Metals were moderately dealt in. The principal kinds of Oils attracted more attention. Naval Stores, Tobacco, Hemp, Seeds, Fish, Molasses, and Whalebone, were inactive. Freights were also quiet.

Gov. Hunt on the Presidency.

We have no disposition to impeach the motives of Ex-Gov. HUNT, or to question his sincerity and honesty in the course he is now pursuing. But we cannot regard that course as either sensible or patriotic. Gov. HUNT is a supporter of BELL and EVERETT—but he avows his preference for DOUGLAS over LINCOLN, and scarcely conceals his readiness to rejoice in the election of BRECKINRIDGE, if that should prove the only alternative to the triumph of the Republican ticket. It would not be just to style him a Democrat, either in principle or party alliance;—and in view of his confessed sympathy with Democratic candidates, he can scarcely claim recognition as a Whig. He is mainly and conspicuously an *Anti*-Republican. His creed just now is negative. His special desire and main endeavor, according to his own confession, are to defeat the Republican ticket. Yet he resents the imputation of inconsistency, although in time past he has unquestionably acted with the Republican Party and accepted position as a member of its organization.

Gov. HUNT gives as his motive for special hostility to the Republican Party, a dislike of its sectionalism. He has "no political principles in common with its SUMNERS, and HELPERS, and LOVEJOYS, and he is opposed to its whole system of sectional irritation." Gov. HUNT, as a sagacious observer of the signs of the times, must know that the Republican Party has never been less obnoxious to this reproach than it is at this moment. There has never been a time, since its birth, when ultraism had less control of its organization, or less hold upon its members, than now.

In the fervor of its early struggles,—in the heated resistance which it offered to the high-handed Pro-Slavery propagandism of 1855,—it was natural that it should push its principles to their furthest limit. But it has grown more and more Conservative from that time to this. There has been no more truly conservative speech in Congress for five years, than Mr. SEWARD'S last speech in the Senate upon this subject. The John Brown invasion did much to arouse the party to a sense of the false position into which fanatics were seeking to force it, and to bring the real conservatism of the party and its principles into bold relief. The speeches to which Gov. HUNT alludes have no shadow of claim to be regarded as exponents of the Republican faith, and have been almost universally repudiated as such wherever Presses and members of the party have felt at liberty to express their real sentiments. Even the *Tribune*, which has been among the most ultra of the Anti-Slavery organs of the Republican Party, has taken special pains to relieve that party from all responsibility for these fulminations. It did not even publish, in its daily editions, Mr. SUMNER'S speech in the Senate, and has declared that, both in that and in his lecture in this City, he spoke only his own sentiments and not those of the Republican Party. Gov. HUNT must know, moreover, that the Abolitionists denounce the position, the Platform and the candidates of that party, and are preparing to put in nomination a ticket of their own.

Equally absurd and futile is the attempt to represent Mr. LINCOLN as an Ultraist and Radical in his hostility to Slavery. The Democrats started off vigorously in this crusade,—their leading organ, the *Herald*, beginning with the characteristic assertion that Mr. LINCOLN was in favor of freeing every slave by a writ of *habeas corpus!* This game, however, has been virtually abandoned. The facts of the case were too strong for its prosecution with any hope of success. The closer his life and record are scrutinized, the more clearly does Mr. LINCOLN stand before the country as thoroughly conservative and national upon this whole subject. He believes Slavery to be a moral, social and political evil; and so do nine-tenths of the people of the United States, without distinction of section or of party. But he utterly repudiates the notion that the Federal Government or the free States have any right to meddle with it, in those States which see fit to maintain it. He believes in the constitutional obligation to surrender fugitive slaves. He is opposed to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the people,—to any interference with the internal slave-trade, and to any system of disturbance or agitation calculated to create alarm, or excite hostility in the Southern States. His position and his political creed are moderate, statesmanlike and conservative,—without being either timid or hypocritical, upon this subject. He holds no opinion upon it which Gov. HUNT has not himself professed, or which he would venture even now openly and publicly to repudiate.

Gov. HUNT professes a great dread of seeing a President elected by a *minority* of the people. It is difficult in this to believe him sincere. If he is, his solicitude is of recent birth. He had no such fear in 1856. Indeed he has no such fear now,—provided his own candidate should be thus elected. He would be perfectly willing to see BELL elected by a minority vote, and, according to his own confession, would be quiet reconciled to the success of DOUGLAS in the same way. Mr. HUNT must know that if any President is elected next Fall, it must be by a minority of the whole people. With four candidates in the field, it is morally impossible that any one of them should receive an absolute majority of the popular vote. He avows his preference for an election by Congress. "Rather," he says "than see a President chosen by electors representing such a minority and only one section of the Union, he would prefer to see the election carried to the House of Representatives." This does not escape the difficulty. Even if elected by Congress, the President chosen would almost certainly be elected by the representatives of a minority, and probably by the smallest minority of all. What is there to recommend a mode of election, in which Delaware casts just as many votes as New-York, and Rhode Island offsets and annihilates Virginia? It certainly is not easy to see upon what grounds Gov. HUNT can deliberately declare his preference for a mode of election which virtually disfranchises the vast majority of voters in his own State, which throws the Presidency as a prize into the halls of Congress,—and which puts into the hands of half a dozen men the choice of a President, and the substantial control of the vast patronage and power of that great office. What a temptation for bribery—what a field for corruption, would such a scene present! We can understand why the desperate leaders of the Pro-Slavery propaganda should prefer such a mode of election to that contemplated by the Constitution; but we cannot see upon what grounds any man who consults the peace, the integrity and the welfare of the country, should sympathize with them in this preference.

The Presidential contest is rapidly coming to this issue,—*shall the public choose a President, or shall Congress?* Unless LINCOLN is elected we shall have no election. All parties recognise and acknowledge this fact; and the great aim of all factions which oppose the Republican candidates is to form some coalition—without regard to principle—by which they can *defeat* an election by the people. Gov. HUNT is an active and a zealous partisan of this endeavor. He is doing everything in his power to prevent the people from electing any President, and to throw that great office, as a foot-ball, into the House of Representatives, with the possible result of handing it over outright to the Pro-Slavery, Democratic majority of the Senate. We do not believe that in this he is doing the work of a patriot or a statesman. And we trust most sincerely that he is destined in it to a signal and an ignominious defeat.

Effect of Emancipation in Jamaica.

There is probably no class of persons who do so much injury to the cause of freedom on this Continent, as those who utter wild disapproval of slave labor, and then fall to weeping over the condition of Jamaica. They place a label on Slavery testifying that it is a "moral, social and political evil," and then, by way of hindering its abolition in the United States, drop a few philanthropic tears over the failure of free labor in the British West Indies. If this school of economists were at all earnest in its convictions, it would be entitled to a little respect; but the fact is, that it is simply lazy and muddle-brained.

To assert here at the North that Slavery is a praiseworthy or defensible institution, requires a good deal of courage and plenty of energy. Amongst the educated classes it is only men of cast-iron constitution, like CHARLES O'CONOR, who can venture to occupy a position so hard to defend. The lazy tribe of economists do not undertake the task of snubbing Lord MANSFIELD, and Lord BROUGHAM, and all other lawyers and philosophers of eminence that have discussed the question of man's *status* in civilized society, but take refuge in an easy compliance with the prevailing sentiment. It is the fashion—a fashion sanctioned by the decisions of the Court and the homilies of the pulpit to abhor Slavery: public sentiment is overwhelmingly against it; and the easiest course to take with regard to it is to swim with the tide. But by way of keeping well with the slaveholders, and neutralizing any effect which lukewarm condemnation may possibly have upon the prospects of the institution, many of those publicists who make it their special business to apply religion to politics, assert, in a tone of tender melancholy, that the emancipation of the negroes has been the ruin of Jamaica, that the planters are no longer able to cultivate their farms, and that the Slaves have been freed only to relapse into barbarism.

The inference which those who give currency to this mis-statement intend to be drawn from it is very obvious. They perceive that the position which Southern zealots have taken on the subject of slavery, is morally and logically, utterly untenable, and that they are being driven from it, day by day, by the mere force of ridicule. So they propose by misrepresenting the effects of freedom on the negroes elsewhere, to place Southern Slavery in the same category with standing armies, and jails and other "painful necessities." If Slavery cannot be shown to be wise and just, they are determined to try and show at least that it is impossible to get rid of it; or in other words, that negro freedom can only be purchased at the price of general ruin.

Considering how often the Pro-Slavery misrepresentations with regard to Jamaica have been exposed; considering that every traveler who has penetrated into the interior of the island, and traveled through it, has testified to the enormous advances made by the negro population in civilization and comfort since 1820, it is very difficult, in dealing with these misrepresentations, to dismiss them with the good-natured contempt which humane people usually bestow on mere fatuity.

The evidence which shows that while a small clique of selfish aristocrats have been ruined by the overthrow of their tyranny, and by the incapacity entailed by their own vices, the masses in Jamaica have gained by it mentally, morally and materially; have risen from the rank of beasts of the field into that of useful citizens; that for one plantation which has been abandoned, a hundred small farms, supporting happy families, have sprung into existence; that all Jamaican negroes dependent on their daily labor, are as willing to work for regular wages as white men in the same circumstances; that negroes who have farms of their own to cultivate are no more blameable for not neglecting them, in order to work on other people's farms, for small wages, than Yankees or Englishmen; that the export of sugar and coffee has fallen off for the same reason that all New-Englanders are not shoemakers—because they prefer other employments to coffee and sugar raising; that Custom-house returns in the days of Slavery represented the results achieved by the labor of a whole population forced by the whip into one direction; that the Custom-house returns of to-day represent merely the surplus which remains after a civilized population, engaged as usual in a variety of occupations, have supplied their own wants, is overwhelming and unanimous. No stranger who extended his field of inquiry outside the large seaports has testified in any other sense. No Jamaicans, except those who have a direct interest in depreciating the condition of the island, either for the purpose of extracting assistance from the British Government, or excusing their own shortcomings, has ever attempted to contradict this statement. No complaint of want of labor has ever been heard from any one in Jamaica who was prepared to pay the market rate for it on Saturday night regularly. The Jamaican merchants are unanimous in their approval of Emancipation in all respects. Nobody but planters, whom a long course of dependence on the unrequited labor of their fellows had demoralized, made shiftless, careless, lazy and improvident, as Slavery always makes the slaveholder, has ever made the least complaint of the negroes under freedom.

The correspondent whose series of letters from the Island is now appearing in the TIMES, has given this view of the case an elaborate and careful confirmation. We happen to know that they have received the emphatic approval of numbers of persons in this city, who have been familiar with the workings of emancipation in Jamaica ever since it took place. And there is no American, who feels the smallest interest in the future of his own country, who must not feel gratified by the assurance which all these accounts convey, that there is a better issue to the "Slavery difficulty" in store than a bloody social revolution,—that negro slaves may, by honesty, patience and public spirit on the part of their owners, be at last converted into a thriving and industrious free peasantry.

The Herald in Harness.

It is a great mistake to suppose that Mr. BUCHANAN will retire from the Presidency a perfectly disappointed man. It is true that he has achieved no memorable act of public service; that he has done his best to destroy the party which elevated him to power; that he has alienated the confidence of his personal friends, and been successfully used by his personal enemies in the prosecution of their plans. But he has completely achieved the one great object on which he set his heart from the first. By this we do not mean the defeat of Mr. DOUGLAS as the candidate of the united Democracy; for whatever triumph the President may have felt at the explosions of Charleston and Baltimore, must have been cruelly dashed by the perverse conduct of the seceders, who deliberately nominated a man whom our Old Public Functionary detests and despises with his whole heart. To be coerced into supporting Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is so bitter a thing for the President, that the election of Mr. DOUGLAS would not leave him utterly without consolation. It would be hard, certainly, to think that his favorite enemy had won a great prize: but then it would be pleasant to feel that his obnoxious friend had been floored.

The one unalloyed success of J. B. is to be found, however, in his complete collaring and muzzling of the New-York *Herald*. With his first messages, the President began his hunt of this lofty game. No other man, probably, would have thought it worth the candle; but there perhaps never was a man in the world more given to fishing for sprats with a golden hook than the President. Nothing is half so important to him as his own whims, and it was his whim to harness up the *Herald*. Vicious old horses are proverbially worse than vicious young ones, and the task has not been a very light one. But it has been performed. The *Herald*, after making many wry faces, has been compelled to swallow the Breckinridge-Lane nomination. SCOTT, HOUSTON, a Compromise Democracy, all have been tried in vain. The remorseless ruler at Washington has ordered but one thing, and that thing has been done. The *Herald*, acting as the organ of the Collector and the President, has definitely run up the Breckinridge banner, no doubt to the infinite joy of the Douglas faction, and certainly to the great amusement of the general public and of the Presidential Rarey.

Virginia and the Great Eastern.

We understand a deputation of Virginians have been for the last week or ten days earnestly urging upon the Directors of the Great Ship Company the propriety of running the *Great Eastern* as a regular packet between Norfolk, Va., and Liverpool. They have represented that she would have as much freight as she could carry both ways, and a full supply of passengers every trip, and that in the Fall and Winter there would be more cotton sent to her for embarkation than she could possibly accommodate.

As it is still a matter of doubt amongst all commercial men, whether there are any two ports in the world between which the *Great Eastern* can ply with profit, the Directors were naturally greatly astonished to learn that Norfolk, Va., was suffering so horribly for want of ships, and that while it has more business with Liverpool than will suffice for a 25,000 ton steamer, it should so far never have started a line of 500 ton brigs. That such an awful demand of freight should so long have been left unanswered by shipowners during the late years of depression, appeared to the Directors one of the most extraordinary phenomena that had ever appeared in the commercial world. So, being Englishmen, and consequently feeling no sentimental interest in the commercial prosperity of the sunny South, they replied, with disgusting practicability, that if the Virginians would guarantee the ship's expenses, and interest on the stock—about $5,000 a day, we believe, when she is simply lying at the wharf—they would at once place Norfolk in contact with Liverpool. The mean, calculating, Yankee spirit of this proposal at first took the romantic and high-souled Virginians aback; but on consideration, remembering that there are some thousands of "Colonels" in Virginia who are always ready to guarantee the payment of any sum from $1 to $10,000,000, they asked for a week's delay to procure the surety. The week expires this morning, and if the Colonels are ready with the bonds, and the bonds are approved by the Directors, the *Great Eastern* goes on the Norfolk station, and the grass begins to spring up in Broadway, as well as the drought and the omnibus wheel will let it.

MAYOR WOOD AND THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—The Message of Mayor WOOD, which we published day before yesterday, making charges of official misconduct against A. W. CRAVEN, Esq., Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, was referred in the Board of Aldermen to a special Committee, consisting of Messrs. GENET, BOOLE and STARR. Mr. CRAVEN has addressed to these gentlemen the following note:

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1860.

To Messrs. GENET, BOOLE and STARR, Special Committee Board of Aldermen.

GENTLEMEN: As the message sent to the Board of Aldermen by the Mayor, on the 18th inst., respecting my official conduct, has been referred to you as a Special Committee, I beg leave to request that you will give me an opportunity, at the earliest possible time, to appear before you, that I may meet the charges made by the Mayor, and show that they are founded on gross and calumnious perversions of truth. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer, &c.

We have no disposition to prejudge this matter, though it would be sheer affectation to profess any sort of confidence in the majority of the Committee which has charge of it. They cannot, however, with any show of decency, deny Mr. CRAVEN the opportunity he demands; and, whatever their verdict may be, the public will thus have a chance to examine the charges which have been preferred.

But this is only one of a series of similar proceedings which may be expected at the hands of the Mayor. It is understood that he has been busily engaged for some weeks past in hunting up grounds of accusation against various City officials whose patronage he cannot control. The results of his scrutiny will probably appear in due time. If his charges were to be investigated by any impartial tribunal, the public would profit by this assiduity in hunting out abuses on his part. But as the accuser is at the same time the judge, and the motives of his action by no means beyond suspicion, the feeling which it creates is not one of satisfaction.

A Hard Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some time since, through the efforts of Mr. DICKINSON, of the California Commissioner for the protection of emigrants, with the assistance of Capt. HASE, of the Metropolitan Police, caused the arrest of the notorious GORDON and ENRIGHT, on a charge of swindling in California tickets. The complainant, Mr. PARNES, was brought to this City by Mr. DICKINSON, from Massachusetts, warrants were issued, the defendants arrested and identified, and bailed out, while poor PARNES, who has a wife and family depending upon his exertions for daily bread, is committed to the House of Detention for witnesses; and as the Oyer and Terminer have adjourned over until some time in September, the probability is that Mr. PARNES must remain. It is a hard case, but it is the only way to insure conviction. Some benevolent individuals should now come forward and relieve the necessities of this poor man. Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

Is it any wonder that swindlers flourish under such a state of things as this? We defy human ingenuity to invent any system of legal proceedings better calculated to secure perfect impunity for emigrant robbers and miscellaneous scoundrels, than the one now prevailing here. No poor man dare seek the protection of the law against these villains, for he is sure to be thrown into prison, while the men who have robbed him are set free on bail! It is easy enough to excuse this style of doing things, by saying that there are difficulties in the way of any remedy that may be suggested. But there certainly can be no system open to stronger objections, than one which imprisons a man for being robbed, and sets free the man who has robbed him.

REV. DR. CHEEVER—NEW PHASE OF THE CONTROVERSY.—The article which we copy this morning from the *Observer* shows that the Pastor of the Church of the Puritans, who has now gone to Europe in search of a salary, is becoming personally involved in a very unpleasant branch of the controversy which has so thoroughly ruined his Church. Our readers may remember a statement which appeared in the TIMES some months since, to the effect that while Dr. CHEEVER was denouncing slaveholding as a crime, he tolerated the presence of a slaveholder in his Church, as a member. The *Observer* and *Independent* have recently revived the charge, and Dr. CHEEVER, in a letter which we copy this morning, gives it a substantial denial. He states that he did not know that the lady in question was a slaveowner, and that, as he had no means of finding it out, he cannot be blamed for permitting her to remain a member of his Church.

The *Observer* meets this by a flat denial. It says that Dr. CHEEVER did know it,—that he frequently conversed with the lady herself about it,—that he disavowed any personal allusions to her in his sermons against slaveholders, and that his statements on this subject are utterly unworthy of credit. It adds the testimony of one of the officers of his church to these assertions.

This is a most damaging personal imputation,—one which Dr. CHEEVER and his friends cannot suffer to pass without utter ruin to his personal reputation as well as his professional character. Even those who have protested most warmly against his mode of dealing with the Slavery question, and his general style of preaching, have regarded him as personally an honest and sincere man. If these statements are true, however, he will stand before the world in a very different light.

Last Call for the Liquor Dealers.

The Excise Commissioners have been compelled to defer their final session for the year until the 30th instant, that they may examine and pass upon the hundreds of applications for license already on their table. Some 1,500 of the more law-abiding dealers have deemed it wise to conform to the Statutes of the State. A few hundred more will probably avail themselves of the brief interval before the opportunity for legalizing their traffic shall cease for a twelve-month. Enough will have done so to satisfy the reasonable demands of the dram-drinking community; so that the process of weeding and wiping out the unlicensed grog-shops may be entered upon by the public authorities, without compelling any body to go dry.

The Liquor-Dealers Associations have done their utmost, to be sure, to constrain their members and the trade generally to disregard the Excise Law; and they will present every obstacle conceivable to the enforcement of law. But their tactics are now so well known by prosecuting officers and Courts, and the public feeling is so thoroughly aroused, that their power is but a tithe of what it was when a *secret*, united body, some 6,000 strong, plotted in the dark to obstruct justice and control politics. While the simple fact that for 60 days every member of these associations, had the opportunity, at a cost of $30, to procure a license, and deliberately elected to pay half the sum into a Treasury whose resources have been unscrupulously employed to defeat the enforcement of law, and to elect a corrupt public officer in the interest of a rum-faction, will cut off every claim for sympathy when vigorous justice is meted out to them, and to all of them.

We are assured that there is a serious mistake as to the immunity from expense and punishment, supposed to be secured by membership of these associations. Instead of covering the cost of rebellion, the membership dues merely provide for the salaries of officials, the pay of *counsel*, ($5,000 a year,) and the cost of carrying elections, tampering with Legislatures, Courts, &c. When a member gets into trouble, the counselor must be employed as *attorney*, with a fee of, say $25, and the further costs and fines or imprisonment, must be borne by the *individual offenders*. Yet, thousands of dealers run all these risks, with a bad conscience all the while, rather than apply for a $30 license. Such men ought to be put through a course of legal sprouts; and we are assured they will be, without much delay.

Minor Topics.

—The famous English Eleven, who crossed the seas to break a lance, or rather a bat, with the cricket players of this country, have been playing a match against the Gentlemen of England at home. Their playing was better than anything they exhibited while in this country. One of their number, Mr. CARPENTER, who will be well remembered by our cricketers, scored the remarkable number of 119 in his innings, scoring six for one stroke of the ball. LILLYWHITE and CÆSAR made very good play, the Eleven scoring the formidable number of 328 in their first innings, while their opponents scored only 160. The match was not concluded at last dates.

—It is much to be regretted that the fire which swept the greater part of the West Washington Market shanties had not also wrought destruction upon the immense pile of compost, at the foot of Vesey and Fulton streets, which has earned the very appropriate title of the Corporation Cemetery. For a long time past this locality has been made a dumping place for all manner of things, from broken bottles to diseased dogs. The pile has now reached the dimensions of a good sized mountain, and its appearance is so picturesque that Mr. G. W. BLUNT has brought the services of an artist into requisition, and secured very pleasing photographs of this locality which may be obtained upon application to that gentleman. It was impossible to photograph the odor which arises from this unsavory pile, but to enjoy it in a mitigated degree, it is only necessary to walk a few steps from Broadway. It is a pity that the Corporation could not be enticed to that quarter of the City, and some contrivance planned by which their own mountain might be made to fall upon them. The City would thus be rid of several nuisances at once.

—For the Albany *Evening Journal* we have long entertained a profound veneration. In the main it is a well conducted paper, mild in manner, generous in sentiment, and courteous even in controversy. We remember it in its sprightly youth and in its vigorous manhood, and now we hail it in its healthy old age with a feeling akin to something warmer than pleasure; but why in the name of all that is sensible, our Albany co-temporary has chosen to make itself ridiculous in this interesting period of its life, we cannot, for the life of us, determine, nor can we imagine; what necessity existed for disfiguring its clean and well cut columns with the ungainly engraving of a wood-chopper. If ornament was needed, were there no pleasing portraits to be obtained, that such a hideous picture must be pressed into service. It is impossible to say what effect the *Journal's* indiscretion may have upon babies and nervous women. If very aggravated cases of cholera infantum and hysterics do not soon become prevalent in the families of its subscribers, we will never again venture a prophecy. To be sure, every newspaper has an indubitable right to publish what it pleases, but when such frightful wood cuts, calculated to scare children into convulsions and women into fits, are thrust before the public, it becomes the duty of rational men to take the editor by the arm and offer mild remonstrances against the introduction of such unpleasant features into his columns.

—Alderman DAYTON, of Brooklyn, is reported by the *Express* to have said that he gave THURLOW WEED $17,500 for aiding the passage of the Ferry bill, and that afterwards Mr. WEED took him aside and said, "There is your money, the bill cannot pass." Mr. WEED meets this assertion by the explicit declaration, that "if in this, Alderman DAYTON is correctly reported, he is a most unmitigated liar and scoundrel. We never saw, touched or returned, a dollar of his money."

—The statement, originally copied from the *Sporting Life*, (Eng.,) that the belt presented to HERNAN, at the Alhambra, had again passed into the hands of the manufacturer, and would be by him retained until paid for, is indignantly denied by Mr. HANCOCK, the manufacturer referred to, and over his own signature. He writes to the editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, requesting him to immediately and authoritatively contradict a report so prejudicial to Albion. He says that his bill for the two belts was promptly paid on the 21st of June last, and that he has had no control over them since the 20th of May, the date of their presentation at the Alhambra. According to Mr. HANCOCK'S story the belts were returned to him simply to be "Hall-marked," and to receive a last finish, which could not be given to them in the little time allowed for their manufacture. This is all very well; but where is the belt? For all practical purposes it is as valueless to HERNAN as the belt of the Zodiac, and as far beyond his reach as the belt of Orion. England will be fortunate indeed, if Mr. HERNAN and his compatriots do not enter up a lien on the *Great Eastern*, and detain the monster at the wharves where she now lies, until the belt is forthcoming.

—The better and fairer portion of humankind will be gratified to know that a preparation has been discovered which renders crinoline incombustible. Experiments were tried at a scientific meeting in Edinburgh which satisfactorily demonstrated the fact that a crinoline dress, after being steeped in a solution of sulphuret of ammonia refused to ignite, the only effect of fire being to char it. Ammonia is a very cheap commodity, and ladies of all ranks and degrees can render themselves incombustible at very trifling expense. But though crinoline thus prepared may not itself burn, we fear it will still possess the property of kindling as many flames as ever.

—The Cologne *Gazette* informs us that the daughter of the Duchess of MONTPENSIER, who was recently baptized in Spain, received the following names at the font: Maria de las Mercedes, Isabel, Francisca de Asis, Antonio, Luisa, Fernanda Felipa, Amalia, Christina, Francisca de Paula, Ramona, Rita, Cagetana, Manuela, Juana, Josepha, Joaquina, Ana, Rafaela, Santissima Trinidad, Gaspara, Melchora, Balthasura, Filomena, Teresa, Todos los Santos. When that young lady grows to womanhood she will be an invaluable acquisition to some one. He can woo her by a different title every day during courtship, and call her names all the year round after marriage without creating family disturbance.

—The story that a ball was found in the heart of the late Prince JEROME, after his death, has not yet been sufficiently authenticated to entitle it to credence. The locality of the heart differs in different individuals. The ball was probably found in Prince JEROME'S pocket. Hence the wonderful story.

—The "volunteer" enthusiasm in England must have well nigh reached a climax. For we are told that the martial spirit has invaded boudoirs and kitchens, and that a Hartlepool corps of ladies are regularly drilled by a Government sergeant in light infantry tactics. Among their means of offence and defence, it is to be hoped they will not forget the cotton-breastworks, which proved so efficacious as defences at the Battle of New-Orleans.

—The paragraphs, personal and impersonal, which appear in the TIMES are pretty extensively copied, and generally without credit. This speaks well for the taste of our exchanges, though the compliment cannot justly be extended to their honesty. In some instances, however, to preserve geographical accuracy, it would be well to make some slight changes before reprinting. Thus, when a Western paper speaks of celebrities staying at "Milton, a lovely village on the Hudson, about four miles this side of Po'keepsie," it is guilty of a serious error. Dating from Buffalo, Milton is the other side of Po'keepsie. Circumstances alter cases.

—As an instance of the danger which arises from stealing the *Tribune's* thunder, a Memphis editor borrowed that journal's pleasant remarks about BEN BUTLER, and applied them, as original, to a political opponent in Memphis. The consequence was that he received a severe caning. It is not well to steal the *Tribune's* philippics, or to imitate its manners, where summary codes prevail.

—NIXON merits gratitude. His efforts to please the public are indefatigable, and, if he does not succeed, it is only because the public cannot be pleased. If the lover of music, or of dancing, or of laughing, or of eating, or of drinking, or of green herbs, can visit his place of entertainment, and come away unsatisfied, it surely is not NIXON'S fault, for all these delectations are by him provided. But NIXON has been unfortunate. One of his company has perished. The fountain's basin, which should erst have been labeled L. S., inasmuch as it was the Place of the Seal, is now untenanted save by mud-turtles. The Place which once knew the seal shall know his form no more forever. Though the heavens have not fallen, Sealum has rued it. He did not long survive the arrival of the Niphon Embassy. An intelligent jury, sitting upon his body, would have undoubtedly found in their verdict that he died of too much Japanese. It is possible that the Aldermen who accompanied the Ambassadors through the Garden may have disgusted him into a weariness of the world; but the Japs were the more immediate cause of his death. But though the greatest has perished, other attractions survive. The GALE sisters, in spite of their boisterous name, dance lightly and gracefully as zephyrs, and still woo thousands,—so that Niblo's is a pleasant resort of a Summer's evening.

—The *Morning Chronicle*, (Eng.,) speaking of prizes sent to the Swiss rifle tournament, says that purses were sent from "New-York, Philadelphia, Memphis and Tennessee." Papers published in London, Dover and England, have very indefinite ideas of American Geography.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Mr. Breckinridge at Home.

THE SECEDERS RALLY IN LOUISVILLE TO THE SUPPORT OF "THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNION AND THE EQUALITY OF THE STATES"—A ROWDYISH MEETING—PRESTON AND POWELL GREATLY EXCITED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 16, 1860.

The Breckinridge ratification meeting here last Saturday night looked like a fizzle. Not more than one in twenty of the immense and turbulent gathering appeared to be for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Nor has he, apparently, a much larger proportion of the voters of this city or district Yet the *Courier*, once so cold towards him as the rival of Mr. GUTHRIE, proclaims that there never was such a display of enthusiasm in Louisville for any man as for him, "the gallant soldier, pure patriot, gifted orator, profound statesman, invincible young giant of Kentucky." Unquestionably Louisville is out-and-out anti-Breckinridge. "Kentucky's noble son," with all the drumming and the money of his opulent and patrician relatives and friends, the Prestons, Wickliffes, Popes and Prathers, cheered on by the ecstatic *Courier*, has made but little show here. If Louisville could have her way, she would pole the Right Hon. Major up Salt River, to the tune of "Sweet Home," on his Capt YANCEY's crazy raft of Secession.

The noise and confusion at his "ratification" was worse than what discomposed Gen. CASS once upon a time. It was almost terrific. Nobody, not even Minister PRESTON or Senator POWELL, was listened to with any patience or respect. Had the turn-coat HUMPHREY MARSHALL, (who used to be more ultra Anti-Slavery than he is now ultra Pro-Slavery,) exhibited his unsightly proportions, I verily believe he would have been pelted off the stand with eggs and stones, such is the exasperation against him. Though eminently talented, few there are about here to do such a clumsy political Blondin the slightest reverence. The fuss was mobbish enough, without the additional provocation of his presence and his speech. Every speaker called the uproarious Bell and Douglas men and boys, rowdies, ruffians, blackguards, Plug-Uglies, Rip-Raps. Minister PRESTON exploded with rage. Only Senator POWELL kept some degree of dignity and equanimity. Even his good humor was too sorely tried—it failed him at last.

Now that the excitement is over, everybody disclaims any sympathy with the discourteous, reprehensible, disgraceful conduct of Saturday night. BRECKINRIDGE's Pro-Slavery partisans, who have so encouraged the suppression, by mobs, of others' freedom of speech, strike a different note now, when their own is tampered with. Let this be a lesson to them.

Nothing very new was advanced. "The Little Giant" was not so roughly handled as his "odious heresy." PRESTON and POWELL were vehement against it, while they discreetly spared him and BELL. The Dred Scott decision, the equality of the States in the common Territories, Southern rights, the vast farming and planting interests of the South are in danger! The South is summoned to the rescue! The voice not raised for BRECKINRIDGE is given for "Abolition!"

The distinguished gentlemen appealed to the pride of section, of State and of family, to come to the help of the Vice-President in this most critical conjuncture in his career. They know and feel that he has staked his all upon a most desperate move, and that the chances are against him. Superhuman exertions are being made to secure him his own State. To lose the prize and Kentucky too, would be more than JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and his high-strung kin could bear.

Gov. POWELL and Col. PRESTON asserted that, despite everything, he will win both, defeat Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. BELL in every State South and North, and triumph also over Mr. LINCOLN! They hardly believe all this. Allowances must be made. They were not in a condition to talk soberly that night. I don't mean they were drunk, but the surroundings rather intoxicated them. Even the Governor became so worked up as to predict that the popular voice of the entire country, from centre to circumference, will thunder forth for "JACK, the Giant-killer," and "Honest, brave Old JOE!"

Indeed, they may poll a heavy and, possibly, a telling vote in every Slave State, unless the followers of DOUGLAS and BELL coalesce. Both wings of the Southern Opposition profess to be embarked in a common object and a common cause. Their only hope in any Southern State may be in a union under the one or the other, BELL or DOUGLAS, as the local circumstances may require. The indications in this direction are multiplying; anything to strengthen the Union and prostrate sectionalism is the growing feeling in the land of HENRY CLAY. PONTIAC.

Senator Douglas in Massachusetts.

HE VISITS LEXINGTON AND BUNKER HILL—HIS SPEECH IN MONUMENT-SQUARE.

On Thursday, Judge DOUGLAS, by invitation of several citizens of Lexington, visited that celebrated battle-ground, and viewed the spot where the new monument is to be erected.

"Upon the arrival of the party at Lexington (says the Boston *Herald*) they proceeded to the Battle-ground, and the honorable Senator reverentially inspected the spot where the first blood was shed in the Revolution, which ended in the independence of America. Hon. CHARLES HUDSON explained the principal incidents connected with the ever-memorable battle, and to his remarks Judge DOUGLAS made a suitable reply. After a visit to the old house where ADAMS and HANCOCK were secreted at the time of the battle, the distinguished visitor and his friends proceeded to the Lexington House, where a splendid dinner had been prepared."

Judge DOUGLAS afterwards proceeded, with Mr. DANA, the Mayor of Charlestown, Hon. CHAS. THOMPSON and others, to Monument-square, Bunker Hill. Speeches were made to a large crowd from the steps of the monument, fronting High-street, by Mr. THOMPSON, Mayor DANA and Judge DOUGLAS. The following is Mr. DOUGLAS's speech:

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have just returned from a pilgrimage to Lexington, preparatory to visiting this sacred spot where we are now assembled. Amidst all of the battle-fields and the places consecrated to patriotism by the blood of our Revolutionary fathers, none is so dear to the American heart as Bunker Hill. [Cheers.] There is not an American citizen upon the face of this broad continent, no matter whether he may be from the South or the North, or whether he may come from the plains and the slopes of the shores of the Pacific, who does not claim for himself and his posterity a share in the glories which that monument was erected to commemorate. You may imagine that the monument is peculiar to Charlestown, and that you have a deeper interest in that work than the American citizen who may be in the remotest part of the Republic, or sailing on the broad ocean, but I will assure you that there is no one of you that claim it has greater pride, either in the work itself or in those works which it was made to commemorate, than the citizens of my own Illinois. [Applause.] This has been to me a day which I shall long cherish and remember—visiting the spot where the first American blood was shed which gave rise to the Revolution; and now I have the honor of addressing you from the place of all others which gave impetus to the Revolution that resulted in the establishment of our system of self-government. Let the sons of those brave sires prove true to the principles which gave rise to the Revolution—which formed the foundations of our whole political system, and upon which alone this Republic can be maintained in its unity and in its purity forever. [Applause.] The American Revolution originated in the assertion by the people of the colonies of the right of self-government, by each colony, in everything that related to their domestic and internal polity. Our fathers were willing to recognize the authority of the British Parliament and the British Crown over all things which were imperial and not colonial; over all things which affected the affairs of the Empire without interfering with the domestic affairs of the people of the colonies. And our fathers said to the British Government: "You must not interfere with our affairs. We have the right to make our own laws, and manage our own international affairs in our own way, without the interference of the British Government." The Revolution was fought in defence of that great principle of local self-government. May we, the sons, be faithful to that principle and never permit it to be violated, either in State or Territory, Province or Colony. ["Good," and cheers.] If we only remain faithful to that fundamental principle, and leave the people of each State and each Territory free to manage their own domestic affairs in their own way, without interfering with those of their neighbors, there can be peace forever between the North and the South, the East and the West. You have institutions in Massachusetts peculiar to yourselves—institutions different from those of us in Illinois; institutions different from those in the Southern States; different from those upon the Pacific coast. When I come to visit you, you receive me with open arms, welcome me amongst you, and show me everything that is curious or sacred in the history of our country. And, Sir, I trust that when I come among you I shall show due respect to the constituted authorities, and render obedience to your laws. But, Sir, if you find me complaining that I don't like your laws, your institutions, or the way in which you manage your domestic affairs, I expect you will tell me that, while you regret my displeasure, you can tell me that these laws were made for you and not for me, and that if I don't like them, I may go back to Illinois. [Applause.] And now, Mr. Mayor, permit me to say to you, in return for the kind sentiments with which hou have welcomed me to Bunker Hill, in the name of your fellow-citizens of Charlestown, if you will do the city which I represent the honor of making us a visit, I will take pleasure and pride in welcoming you to Illinois; but I wish you to understand that it is on the express condition that you will obey our laws and respect our institutions, and not interfere with our domestic institutions; and if you complain to me that you don't like our laws, I shall say that, while I regret it, you must know that they are our laws and not yours; we made them for ourselves and not for you; we adapted them to our institutions and to our wants, and if you don't like them you must go back to Massachusetts where you will find better ones. [Applause.] So it is in the Southern States: if you of Massachusetts, or we of Illinois, go to Charleston or New-Orleans, it does not become us to tell the people there that they have institutions and laws which we don't like. If they are good laws let them enjoy the benefit of them; if they are evil let them bear the burden and the evils they entail until they become wise enough to make better ones. When you go to Kansas or New-Mexico you will find a body of men there possessing more energy, enterprise and capacity than in any State of the Union. For I can tell you one great truth without danger of giving offence, being a Yankee myself, like the balance of the company: New-England is an emigrating country. And whenever a New-England farmer has two sons, and one of them a little wild, daring, but intellectual, he thinks the valley where he was born is a little small for the theatre of his operations. He starts for the West; goes into the wilderness or on the prairie; carves out his fortune and makes a man of himself by his own energy. The other brother, perhaps being a little more obedient to parental authority, less energetic, less intellectual and a little more lazy, prefers to stay at home, than to go forth to battle with the world. Thus we draw from the older States the young men of industry and energy, while we leave you the very well-behaved young men who stay with the old folks. [Laughter and applause.] Go to the frontiers, and there you will find men of the highest capacity in the known world. Those men go from Massachusetts, from Vermont, from South Carolina, from Virginia, from Ireland, and from all parts of the world; and when they go there they carve out their own homes, erect their own houses, erect their own school-houses and churches and colleges, and lay the foundations of society, and constitute just such institutions as they believe will be best for themselves and their posterity forever. I believe they are entitled to that great privilege of self-government. It will not do for you to tell them that a particular set of laws is good, and another bad, and, therefore, they must not have it. They have the inalienable right to determine for themselves what is good and what is bad. [Applause.] That is their privilege, and not yours. You judge for yourself; let them determine for themselves. They are responsible to the same divine power that you are. They have got consciences as well as you. They will have children, leaving them to be blessed or to be cursed for the action of their fathers as well as you. Let them work out their own salvation and make their own laws—establish their own institutions—manage their own affairs in their own way, and be responsible to posterity and to the Almighty, and to no other power on earth. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I didn't come here to make a speech to you, but in the presence of that monument, inspired by the place and by the honorable deeds of those immortal men to whose virtues and patriotism that shaft was erected, my attention was unavoidably directed to the consideration of the great principle involved in that memorable struggle. That principle was the high right, the inherent and inalienable right of the people of colonies, of territories, of provinces, as well as of States, to make their own laws, establish their own Government, and manage their own domestic affairs. Let us be true to that principle, and this Union will last forever. Let it never be said—let not the historian ever record that the children of those sires who created this temple of liberty were not competent to maintain it. [Applause.] Remember that when the Revolution began Virginia sent her WASHINGTON to Boston to take command of the army. Remember that Northern and Southern men stood side by side in all of those great struggles! Northern men and Southern men, Free States and Slave States, poured out their blood in a common cause in order that they might transmit to their posterity a common country in all time to come! Let us cultivate that fraternal feeling which existed in the time of the Revolution! Let us practice that forbearance toward the people of other States that they cherished toward each other. Let us manage our own affairs and let our neighbors alone, and then we will live and die in peace! [Applause.] My fellow-citizens, I owe you an apology for having detained you thus long. [Cries of "Go on."] I am deeply indebted to you for the kindness you have manifested toward me. I come to Boston a stranger, and you have hailed me as a brother. When I return to my own dear prairies of Illinois, I shall there carry with me, fresh in my heart, the grateful recollections of the kindness and civility with which you have literally overwhelmed me. [Great applause and cheers.]

At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. DOUGLAS, he was conducted to the residence of Mayor DANA, where a large number of Charlestown people were introduced to him and entertained with him by his host. Afterwards, Mr. DOUGLAS, with his party, returned to Boston and spent the evening with his friends.

HIS ARRIVAL IN SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, July 20.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived here on the noon train from Boston, and was received by a crowd of at least 5,000 persons with great enthusiasm, firing of cannon, a band of music. He spoke from the balcony of the Massasoit House for three-quarters of an hour, being frequently interrupted by cheers and applause. He will dine this afternoon with a large number of our prominent citizens, and leave at 6.25 for Albany, where a great reception awaits him.

Arrival and Reception of Mr. Douglas in Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, July 20.

Judge DOUGLAS arrived in this city at 10½ o'clock this morning.

The demonstration made by his friends was of the most imposing and spirited description. At Boston dépôt he was met by a detachment of "Little Giants," in drab and blue uniforms, and by the Committee on Reception, numbering fifty citizens, among whom appear the name of JOHN H. REYNOLDS, M. C., from this District.

On crossing the river the sides of the pier and landing were brilliantly lighted with Roman candles, and guns were fired in rapid succession. The military was formed on this side and escorted the carriage containing Judge DOUGLAS, Mayor THATCHER, PETER CAGGER, STEPHEN CLARK and others, which was flanked and conducted in a square by the Club of Little Giants bearing torches. At the Delevan House the crowd numbered many thousands.

Judge DOUGLAS, in a brief speech of welcome by Mayor THATCHER, responded, attributing the magnificent demonstration here, as well as those throughout the line of his journey, not so much to any desire to do honor to an individual, as to a popular sentiment in favor of the great doctrine of non-intervention with the free will of the people.

He alluded to the sectional position of those parties who desire intervention, the one to prohibit and the other to protect Slavery against the wishes of the people of a Territory. He declared that the only doctrine upon which the Union could stand, was the recognition of the right of the people to free government according to their own wishes, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

The enthusiasm during the address and throughout the line of march was unequaled, and even more than the numbers present indicate the madness of friendship with which Judge DOUGLAS is hailed by his friends.

The proceedings did not terminate till after midnight.

Breckinridge Convention at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Friday, July 20.

A Democratic Convention, for the Third Assembly District of Onondaga County, called by the regular Democratic Committee of the District, met at the City Hall in this city, to-day, and elected JOHN A. GREENE, Jr., delegate, and JOSEPH JAQUETTE, alternate, to the Democratic State Convention, which meet in this city on the 7th of August next.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the action of the Democratic State Committee, presided over by JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., at its meeting in this City on the 3d inst.; also indorsing the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, and the platform upon which they were nominated; also heartily commending the speech of Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON at the late Cooper Institute meeting.

Bell and Everett Meeting in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 20.

The friends of BELL and EVERETT had made great preparations for a mass meeting last night, and a very large and enthusiastic crowd gathered in Fifth-street market space, but after short speeches by Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Gen. LESLIE COOMBS and Hon. JOHN SCOTT HARRISON, the meeting adjourned till to-night on account of a heavy rain.

Douglas Convention called in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 20.

The Douglas men have called a State Convention for the 16th of August, to present an electoral ticket pledged to support DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

Political Miscellany.

The line of division between the two sections of the Democracy in New-Jersey is becoming more sharply drawn. SILAS A. KITCHELL O. H. PERRY, J. H. SNYDER, and other prominent Douglas Democrats of Newark, N. J., have issued a formal "Protest against the Disorganizing State Central Committee." It is addressed to the "friends of regular organization." They claim that the Democratic Party is more devoted to principles than to men, and that no doctrine has been more frequently reaffirmed than that of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories. No valid excuse has ever been offered by which any delegate from New-Jersey to the National Convention could be absolved from obligation to support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, and they have witnessed with surprise a recommendation signed by the Chairman of the Central Committee that they should join hands with the Seceders. They "deny the right of the Committee to make any such recommendation, and repudiate all such attempts to seduce them from their allegiance to their principles, which are National, and their candidates, who coming from the North and South, and joining hands cordially upon the platform, prove to us that their hearts beat to the only national sentiment, 'Non-intervention.' They ask their Democratic friends in New-Jersey and the Union to stand fast to their National Platform, and their gallant standard bearers, DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, and repel all efforts, come from what source they may, to induce a combination with BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, as they would with LINCOLN and HAMLIN, viewing them alike as sectional. In Rahway, on Wednesday evening, a meeting was held to appoint delegates to the State Convention. Judge Savage offered a resolution instructing the delegates to vote against a Union ticket. After a long and exciting debate it was laid on the table by a close vote. A portion of the Douglas men then withdrew, and appointed delegates to contest the seats of those elected by the rest of the meeting. Anti-fusion delegates have been elected from Belleville.

The speech which Hon. H. V. JOHNSON did not deliver in Macon and Atlanta, Georgia, because the crowd refused to listen to him, comes to us in an extra of the Atlanta *Confederacy*. After frankly admitting that the Democratic Party is divided, with but little hope of reunion, Gov. JOHNSON sketched briefly the causes which led to this state of affairs, in order to fix the responsibility where he claims that it belongs—on the seceders at Baltimore and Charleston. The whole secession movement, he charges, was without justification and its authors will yet reap retribution. "Its highest attribute is that of a sheer, naked and ungenerous warfare against a great and distinguished Democrat." The characteristic feature of the new organization is Congressional intervention in favor of Slavery in the Territories. Non-intervention, in Gov. JOHNSON's opinion, was the basis of the Compromise measures of 1850. It was embodied in the Nebraska-Kansas act, and honor, interest and policy demand adhesion to the principle. More than this, a Congressional slave-code for the Territories, if enacted, would be worth but little. Mr. DOUGLAS' advocacy of non-intervention is nothing new, and is only a pretext for the war waged upon him, the true causes of which are the jealousy of those whom he had outstripped in the race for the Presidency, and the hostility of the Administration. Gov. JOHNSON then proceeds to show that there was no necessity for revising this decision at the present time, and that by doing so the Seceders alienate from them the Democracy of the West, who will, in time, make laws for the Union. This state of things, which the Seceders have precipitated, favors the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN; for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE could not be elected if they should get the vote of every Southern State. They are likely to lose Alabama and Louisiana, and probably Texas, Tennessee and Maryland. The battle will be fought in the Free States between LINCOLN and DOUGLAS, and the South should avert the success of the former by supporting the latter. Gov. JOHNSON, in conclusion, reviews briefly the claims which the Seceders have to nationality, showing that they are throughout sectional, and reiterates his determination to struggle for the principle of non-intervention and the integrity of the Union. The Augusta, Ga., *Constitutionalist* announces that 100,000 copies of this speech are to be distributed through the South.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, as the telegraph has already informed us, was unanimously nominated for Congress on the 17th, by the Republicans of the Thirteenth District of Ohio. Mr. SHERMAN made a speech acknowledging the honor conferred upon him. Regarding the result of the contest for Speakership of the House of Representatives, and his withdrawal from the contest, he said that it was a happy moment to him when he could contribute to the triumph of the Republican party by the voluntary surrender of a distinction of which any man might be proud. He knew that some of them, and many Republican members of Congress, thought he did wrong in withdrawing his name, but he thought differently, and now he knew he did right. No man is of sufficient importance to stand for a moment in the way of the success of a great cause like that of the Republican Party. It was doubtful if the experiment would prove successful, for some who promised faltered. It was the decisive vote of a gallant son of Maryland—a man of culture, ability and honor—a man he would not exchange for all the cringing Democrats that misrepresent the Northern States. It was the vote of HENRY WINTER DAVIS that decided the struggle.

The Constitutional Union Executive Committee of Maryland having repudiated the Baltimore *Patriot*, on motion of Mr. COLEMAN YELLOTT, that journal says: We are really very sorry that the Union State Executive Committee, and especially Mr YELLOTT, disapprove of our mode of supporting the election of Messrs. BELL and EVERETT, and that they are so affected about it as to deem it necessary to deny to us the common right and privilege of supporting those statesmen for the Presidency in our own way, and upon their own noble record as the reliable friends of the institution of Slavery, not only in the States where it is, but of its extension into free territory. If our course militates against the Bell and Everett cause in Maryland, it must be weaker than we supposed it was. But the *Patriot* is not to be driven from pursuing the course it has marked out for itself, by any such fulminations as those of the State Union Executive Committee. It will go on to support BELL and EVERETT, in spite of the opposition of Mr. YELLOTT and his confreres, not as a Union Party paper, but as an Old Line Whig journal, free and independent; and we trust and believe that our efforts will be counteractive of the suicidal course of Mr. YELLOTT and his abettors, which tend directly to give the State to BRECKINRIDGE and LANE."

Senator SEWARD has written the following letter, in reply to a request from a number of the residents of Fredonia, N. Y., that he would address them during the present campaign:

AUBURN, Thursday, July 12, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Mr. MCKINSTRY, who delivered your kind letter to me, will give you my reply more largely than I can conveniently find time to write it. While the people of Chautauque seem to me about as near as if they were my kindred, and I should rejoice, therefore, in an opportunity of meeting them all face to face, the distant engagements I have already made are of such extent that I cannot promise myself the pleasure of an appointed meeting at Fredonia. It shall be my duty to arrange my visit in the Western States, if possible, so as to be able to make a call in your County, when I may hope to have the pleasure of meeting you all and assuring you how sincerely grateful I am for the kindness I have received—now extending through a period of twenty-five years.

Faithfully, &c.,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

O. Stiles, S. M. Clement, C. F. Matteson, W. McKinstry, H. C. Frisbee, and others.

ROBERT SANDERS, J. M. BOULDIN, A. E. COULSON and other Democrats of Grundy County, Tenn., repudiate the statement made by H. M. WATTERSON, at Baltimore and in this City, to the effect that the people in that section of the State favor the election of Mr. DOUGLAS. On the contrary, they indorse the course of Hon. ALFRED EWING, in laboring for the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

The Republicans of Marcellus, Onondaga County, dedicated a wigwam on Saturday last. Speeches were made by Senator WILKINSON, of Minnesota, Hon. R. H. DUELL, of Cortland, and Messrs. MAYNARD, KENNEDY and COWLES, of Syracuse.

The following is an accurate copy of a letter written by SAMPLE ORR, Bell and Everett candidate for Governor of Missouri, to Major JACKSON, the candidate of the Douglas Democrats:

SPRINGFIELD, June 15, 1860.

Major C. F. JACKSON

Dear Sir I am an independent candidate for governor, in opposition to you. As you have a list of appointments will it suit you convenience to divide time with me until your appointments are out and then make Joint appointments, with me up to the election please let me hear from you immediately.

Yours, &C. SAMPLE ORR.

The Richmond *Whig* admits that in 1839 Mr. EVERETT's opinions were strongly Anti-Slavery, but it asks "What of it?" Then many of the best men in Massachusetts held similar views. It maintains, however, that Mr. EVERETT's emphatic indorsement of the compromise measures of 1850 should satisfy the most fastidious Southerner. It does not think that he regards Slavery as a blessing, nor would it have confidence in his honesty if he should say that he did, for "Northern men with Southern principles are generally cheats."

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from Concord, N. H., estimates Mr. LINCOLN's vote in the State at 36,500; Mr. DOUGLAS' at 31,000; and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's at 2 500. He also gives a rumor that Ex-President PIERCE has already engaged to address three political gatherings in the State before election.

The Troy (Ala.) *Advertiser* contains a card from Hon. BIRD FITZPATRICK, Probate Judge of Pike County and nephew of Senator FITZPATRICK, declaring his adherence to Judge DOUGLAS and the old landmarks of the Democratic Party.

Office holders in Vermont are sacrificed daily. J. M. HALL, Postmaster at Burlington, and C. H. REYNOLDS, Postmaster at St. Albans, have given place to appointees untouched with DOUGLAS proclivities.

The Washington *States* calls for the letters which Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE ought to have written, signifying acceptance of their nomination by the Richmond Convention.

At a Republican meeting in Natick, Mass., on Tuesday evening, Senator WILSON gave notice that he should discuss the issues now before the country at an early day. His faith in the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN is unwavering.

The Chicago *Press* and *Tribune* announce, the issue of its life of Mr. LINCOLN. It is a pamphlet o 32 pages and is furnished at the rate of $2 50 per hundred, or 5 cents per single copy.

The projected Douglas paper in Petersburg, Va. which we have previously noticed, is to be under the editorial control of Mr. CHARLES IRWING, formerly of the Lynchburg *Republican*, and subsequently of the Danville *Republican*.

The *Southern Confederacy*, of Atlanta, Ga., a strong Douglas paper, pronounces the attempt to hold a bold a Breckinridge Mass meeting in that city on the 13th a wretched failure.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Thomas Y. How, who died suddenly at Auburn, of apoplexy, on Sunday last, was born in Sussex County, N. J., on the 15th of August, 1806. In 1820 he went to Auburn and assisted Dr. Rudd, then Principal of the Academy of that city. He entered Geneva College in the same year, graduating in 1826, when he immediately took up the study of the law. In 1836 he was appointed Surrogate of the county. Between that time and 1850 he took a prominent part in forwarding all enterprises in which Auburn was interested, and in that year was sent to Congress by the Democrats. About the same time he effected a consolidation of the two papers published in Auburn, giving the journal the name of the *New Era*. He discharged the duties of political editor himself for some time. In 1853 he was elected Mayor. At the time of his death Mr. How was connected with a number of benevolent societies.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Express* of the 17th has the following paragraph: "Mr. William Mallory, an old citizen of Southampton County, died a few days ago, immediately after returning from a visit to this city. Mr. Mallory was 80 years of age, and figured in the suppression of the Southampton massacre. He was the identical "Buck Mallory" who skinned Nat Turner, the leader of the rebellion, and the hide having been tanned, portions of it are now extant in the "curiosity shops" of many residents in and about Southampton. While in the store of Mr. John R. Davis, in this city, a week or two since, he remarked that "he had skinned Nat Turner, and he would have skinned old John Brown if he could only have had the opportunity." The old man returned to his home, worn down with age, never to leave it again."

Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri, is to devote the month of October to the Presidential canvass in Missouri.

Hon. B. F. BARRETT, of St. Louis, is likely to have difficulty in regaining his seat in the House of Representatives. Col. BOGY, whose claims were treated cavalierly by the Convention which renominated Mr. BARRETT, is to run as an independent candidate, and the reëlection of Mr. BLAIR is confidently anticipated.

PERSONAL.

The Professorship in the University of Mississippi, to which Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar has been elected, is that of Ethics and Metaphysics.

Hon. Pierre Soulé has already received $40,000 as counsel fees in the law suits which have grown out of the seizure of the steamers *Miramon* and *Marquis*. The Government has instructed the District Attorney to appeal from Judge McCaleb's recent decision, so that Mr. Soulé will be able to add to his little earnings.

Mr. P. P. Seay, a recent graduate of Richmond College, Va., was shot and mortally wounded a few days ago by Mr. Jackson. The affray took place near Columbia, Fluvanna county, Va.

Mr. Charles Mason, of Mecklinburg Co., Va., deserves all the notoriety he has received by causing a negro woman, who happened to be his slave, to be whipped so severely that she died of her injuries. Her obstinacy provoked the punishment.

Senator Benjamin and Hon. Reverdy Johnson have been seized with the gold fever at this late day. They are going to California to argue the question of title to the Almeda quicksilver mines. Senator Benjamin, it is said, has received a retainer of $12,000, with the chance, should he be successful, of adding to it fees amounting to half a million.

Miss Dix is in New-Brighton, Pa., examining into the condition of the factories there.

Prof. Haven, formerly of the Michigan State University, has been elected President of the North-western University at Evanston, Ill.

Dr. Thomas W. Evans, Surgeon Dentist, and one of the Physicians to the household of the French Emperor, is now visiting his relations in this country. He was in Harrisburgh, Penn., a few days ago.

Madame and Dr. Le Vert, with their family, left Mobile a few days since to make a Northern trip.

The air of Washington Territory has proved prejudicial to the health of Gov. Gholson, so he is about to return to Kentucky.

Rev. Mr. Porter, of Owasco, in this State, had his pony stolen from in front of a church in Auburn, where he was officiating a day or two ago. Some of his friends, who were opposed to this summary method of hindering the spread of the gospel, pursued and arrested the thief, who proved to be a boy named John Powers.

Mr. Ullmann, of the Academy of Music, sailed for Europe on Wednesday by the *Persia*. He goes to make arrangements for new artists, and will return in September.

Mr. Orndroff, a commission merchant in Warsaw, Iowa, managed to gain possession, on the 3d inst., of letters written to his wife by Robert Sterling, a clerk in a store in that city, which established the fact that Sterling had been criminally intimate with Orndroff's wife. Enraged at the discovery, he started in pursuit of the criminal, and having found him in a saloon where he spent his evenings, discharged a revolver at him four times, inflicting only slight wounds. Orndroff was then taken into custody, but persisted in declaring that he would yet kill his betrayer.

Among those who assembled at the house of Mr. Thomas Savage, American Consul at Havana, to celebrate the Fourth of July, was Mr. I. V. Fowler, *alias* Mr. Post. The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that he seemed in good health and spirits.

Gen. Jackson's memory is at a discount. A carriage made for him at Middletown, Conn., thirty years ago, at a cost of $1,000, has recently been sold for $16 50.

Capt. A. D. Miller, of the steamer *Bay City*, has been in bad repute since his refusal to go to the aid of the *Ben Lewis*, when her boiler exploded at Cairo a few days since. In passing up and down the Ohio River his boat has been stoned, and on the 16th a number of shippers and steamboat men assembled at the rooms of the Marine Association in Pittsburgh, and, after taking testimony, passed resolutions condemning his conduct in the strongest terms.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT—THREE BOYS DROWNED.—Three boys, sons of Mr. MCNAUGHTON and Mr. COONBY, residing near Stuyvesant, Columbia County, were drowned recently while bathing in the creek near that village. They had a holiday that afternoon, and Mr. MCNAUGHTON's boy, who was the oldest of the three, proposed to the others that they should go and have a bathe in the creek. The neighbors, in the earlier part of the afternoon, had seen the boys bathing, but apprehended no danger, as the water was very shallow. Not returning to supper, the parents became alarmed, and instituted a search, which resulted in finding the clothes of the whole of them upon the bank. One of the party then went into the creek in search of the bodies, and found them nearly together a few yards from the bank. They were quite dead. How they were all drowned is a mystery, as the water was not quite two feet deep. Mr. MCNAUGHTON's boy was about 11 years old, and Mr. COONBY's respectively aged ten and eight years. An inquest has been held upon the bodies, and a verdict of accidental death by drowning rendered.

A TRUE BILL.—The New-Orleans papers contained a dispatch, three days since, from our city, to the effect that 103 negroes had been safely delivered, per schooner, to persons in this vicinity. It's a true bill, we hear. The sons of Afric were brought here, delivered to a steamboat, and are now, we take it for granted, safe, and not likely to undergo what the imported darkies so detest—*deportation*. Whoever conducted this affair, has our congratulations on his or their success, as the case may be, whether the Africans came from the Gold Coast *via* Key West, or whether they made a straight-out trip by the shortest route from their native land.

We take it that the trade is, to all intents and purposes, opened; why not? Why should not those who are in want of negro labor import it at a low cost when they are civilizing and christianizing a set of barbarians by the same course which redounds to their interest?—*Mobile Register, July 14.*

Wm. T. Totly, of Richmond, Va., shot his wife's sister on the 18th because she refused to elope with him. He escaped arrest.

Fairbank's Standard Scales.
CAUTION.

The well-earned reputation of these Scales has induced the manufacturers and venders of imperfect and cheap made balances to offer them as FAIRBANK'S SCALES, and purchasers have thereby been subjected to fraud and imposition, and further, other manufacturers have falsely asserted that they have secured the services of valued superintendents and foremen from our establishment.

The subscribers have no controversy with honorable competitors but regarding the perpetrators of the above frauds as pursuing a course alike unjust and dishonorable, they take this method to caution the public against impositions.

The patentees manufacture under their own personal inspection, and only at their factory in ST. JOHNSBURG, Vt. E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Fancy Cutlery, embracing a large variety of sportsmen's pen and pocket-knives of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House, Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. O. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

This Immense
SUMMER STOCK.
The last we shall offer in this stand will be
CLOSED OUT
at a great
REDUCTION OF PRICES,
As we have concluded to clear out our entire stock before removal.

It consists of a large and complete variety of all the latest styles of
SUMMER CLOTHING,
SHIRTS
AND FURNISHING GOODS.
Those who have not yet completed their Summer wardrobe, or strangers visiting the City, will find now
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
to purchase their Summer clothing, &c., &c,
AT LOW FIGURES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway,
corner of Warren-st.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

The New Store of
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
IS NOW OPEN
and the public are invited to an inspection of the large assortment of new and beautiful goods offered for sale, Broadway, corner Prince-st.
H. BALL. W. BLACK. E. MONROE.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
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No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Christadoro's Wigs, Hair Dye and Toupees, are the marvel of the age. The assortment of Ladies' Braids, Fronts, Curls, etc., is unsurpassed. The Dye is applied in private under a splendid sky-light, thus insuring perfection. No. 6 Astor House.

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Prices very low.
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They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

TAYLOR—MALONE.—In this City, on Thursday, July 19, by Rev. Robert G. Dickson, WILLIAM TAYLOR, of this City, to SUSAN MALONE, formerly of Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland.

☞ Belfast papers please copy.

READ—MORGAN.—In this City, on Thursday, July 19, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, GEORGE READ, of San Francisco, to MARY, daughter of Daniel Morgan, of this City.

LOOMIS—WORTHINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 18, at Christ Church, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., CHARLES B. LOOMIS to Miss MARY WORTHINGTON, all of that city.

WRIGHT—THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 19, by Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D., WILLIAM C. WRIGHT, of Brooklyn, to JULIA A. THOMPSON, of St. Joseph, Mo.

DIED.

BLACK.—In this City, on Friday, July 20, FRANK GRAHAM, youngest son of Joseph and Jane Black, aged 1 year, 8 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 274 West 33d st., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

POWELL.—In this City, on Thursday evening, July 19, GEORGE H. POWELL, in the 39th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house of T. P. Hyatt, Esq., No. 21 Ludlow-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. this day, (Saturday,) July 21. His remains will be removed, for interment at Mamaroneck, at 11 o'clock A. M., by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

FOULKES.—In this City, on Thursday morning, July 19, Mr. EDWARD FOULKES, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, July 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence No. 451 West 35th-st. The members of Blooming Grove Lodge, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Liverpool papers please copy.

MAYELL.—In this City, on Thursday, July 19, LYDIA W., wife of John Mayell, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 35 West 42d-st., on Sunday, July 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ROBERTS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 20, MARION RUTH ROBERTS, aged 15 years, 10 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Central Baptist Church, Bridge-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

BOSSHARD.—In Hoboken, on Friday, July 20, EMMA, infant daughter of John Henry and Emma Bosshard, aged 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 194 Washington-st., Hoboken, this day, (Saturday,) July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CLEVELAND.—In Jersey City, on Friday, July 20, at 9 o'clock P. M., JOSEPH DIXON, oldest child of Orestes and Jane H. Cleveland, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 204 Wayne-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, July 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

SOMERVILLE.—At Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, July 19, JOHN SOMERVILLE, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, James Somerville, in 86th-st., near Hudson River, this day, (Saturday,) July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting to convey friends at the corner of Broadway and 32d-st., until 2½ o'clock P. M.

GREENOUGH.—At Berkshire Springs, Great Barrington, Mass., on Wednesday, July 18, JEREMIAH JAY GREENOUGH, of this City, in the 53d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, Walter Greenough, and of his mother in-law, Mrs. C. Beers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation, from No. 255 West 23d-st.

BIRDSALL.—At West Somers, Westchester County, on Fifth Day, July 19, ANGELINE A., wife of Henry Birdsall, in the 51st year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 343, *July* 20, 1860.
20, 27, 33, 52, 65, 59, 77, 67, 47, 21, 34, 56, 68.
Class No. 344, *July* 20, 1860.
3, 42, 74, 2, 63, 60, 69, 61, 51, 73, 37, 43, 17.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., July 20, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS
WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $3 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard..	$4 [illegible]
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard..........	3 50
Making and cutting..........	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents..........	1 50
Profit..........	2 [illegible]
Total..........	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

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BADGE MEDALS, PINS and HAT TIP ORNAMENTS, with CORRECT DAGUERREOTYPES of the respective Presidential Candidates, just out and for sale by WEST, CALDWELL & Co., 52 Broadway.

CATHARINE-STREET.—ALL PERSONS INterested in property in and adjacent to said street will find a remonstrance to the widening of the same at W. H. SEYMOUR & CO.'S, No. 4 Chatham-square.

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THE SUNDAY MERCURY,
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MARGARET BLOUNT,
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FOR THIS WEEK, CONTAINS ONE OF
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AMERICAN MEDICAL TIMES.
NO. III.
SATURDAY, JULY 21.
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EVERY BASE BALL PLAYER THROUGHOUT the country, and especially in the cities of BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, TROY, ALBANY and NEWBURGH, will await the arrival of THE EARLY TRAIN to-day, with the country edition of THE SUNDAY MERCURY, containing the official and complete report of the GREAT MATCH BETWEEN THE EXCELSIORS AND ATLANTICS, with unusual interest. THE SUNDAY MERCURY can be had of every newsdealer in America.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—The medicinal qualities of this Water are fully shown in the testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals, which may be seen on application to the Agent. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. No Water genuine unless procured from H. W. BOSTWICK, Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. 574 Broadway.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY—A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House and all the principal Saloons. Heckers' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Molds, of various sizes, forms and patterns, for sale at the establishment, No. 3 New-Canal-st., near East Broadway.

THE CATAMENIAL CORRECTOR should be used by every woman who suffers from irregularities. It has never failed to give relief. For sale at No. 177 William-st., and by Druggists generally. Price $1 50 per bottle. At wholesale by BARNES & PARK and F. C. WELLS & CO.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE via SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, per U. S. steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 21st day of July, at 10½ o'clock, P. M.
JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CHURCH OF GOD, NO. 131 SANDS-st., Brooklyn. Every SEVENTH DAY, (saturday,) at 10 A. M. Bible Class and Sabbath school. Public worship at 1 o'clock P. M. Social and Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Public Lecture—Elder M. B. CZECHOWSKI will lecture on *The Fulfillment of Prophecy, preparatory to the Fifth Universal and Everlasting Kingdom. The Law of God, "Unto 2,300 days; then shall the Sanctuary be cleansed,"* &c. Every FIRST DAY, (Sunday,) at 10 A. M., Po Polsku, (in Polish,) at 2½ P. M. in French; and at 7 o'clock, EVENING, in English.

CHRISTIAN UNION CAMP MEETING AT YONKERS, commencing MONDAY, Aug. 6. Preaching by popular Ministers of the Episcopal, Reformed Dutch, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational and Methodist Churches. The meeting will be under the management of a Committee of the Congregational Methodist and Methodist-Protestant Churches of New-York, Brooklyn and Yonkers. Parties wishing tents or sites for tents will apply to J. D. BROWN, Yonkers, or Dr. R. F. HIBBARD, No. 102 Fulton-street, New-York.

THE GREAT CONTROVERSY!—THE SECond advent movement of 1843, was it of Heaven or of Men? Text: Psalm xlviii, 12:13, first clause, 14th verse; also, Matthew, 24th chap., 36th verse, the foundation of the second discourse. Preaching on the above subjects TO-MORROW, at the hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., by Elder BARTHOLOMEW BUSSER of Philadelphia at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of truth are invited to attend and hear the arguments.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRIS-TIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held in its rooms Nos 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. An essay will be read by RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Esq., subject—*Action*. All young men are cordially invited to attend.
EDWARD SELF, Recording Secretary.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THIS CHURCH, which has been closed some weeks for repairs, will be reopened for public worship on SABBATH NEXT, 22d inst. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, of Brooklyn; in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. R. C. PUTNEY, of Williamsburgh; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. EVANS.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield-st., Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by the Rev. P. MOWRY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School concert of prayer in the evening to which all are invited. N. B.—This church will not be closed during the summer.

NO SUMMER VACATION.—THE STANTON-st. Presbyterian Church (Rev. J. SANDERSON, Pastor) will worship EVERY SABBATH, until their new church edifice is erected, in the Lecture-room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, northeast corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. A cordial welcome to all who come.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, OF THE North Trinity Church, will preach in the Chapel, (Trenor Hall,) corner of Broadway and 34th-st, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M.; and in the EVENING the second sermon now in course, to *Young People*. Services at 8 o'clock precisely. Bible Class at 9½ A. M., and Sunday School at 2 P. M.

THE DISTURBED STATE OF ITALY and Europe, as connected with the destruction of the Papal system and the dawning of the Day of God, will be the subject of discourse TO-MORROW, by W. LANGARD, at the Seventh-day Baptist Chapel, on 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—State near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Prof. H. MATTISON, of Union Chapel, Broadway, N. Y.; and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock a lecture to young people by the Pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BE-TWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. GEO. L. TAYLOR will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev CHAS. E. HARRIS, the Pastor, in the EVENING 7¾ o'clock. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, by the Pastor. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of 9th st. and Avenue B. Rev J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M.: Subject—*Religious Zeal*; and at 7½ P. M.: Subject—*The Effectual Fervent Prayer of a Righteous Man*. Special revival prayer meeting at 3 in the afternoon. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—LOVE Feast TO-MORROW MORNING at 9 o'clock. Preaching at 10½ o'clock by Rev. H. BANGS, P. E., and at 7½ by J. P. DAVIS, of S. Illinois Conference. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Quarterly Conference at 8 THIS EVENING.

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn.—Rev. A. MCCLELLAND, Pastor. Divine service TO-MORROW, July 22, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free to strangers, who are cordially invited. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach, for the last time until next September, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY, July 22. Services will commence at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The Tabernacle will not be closed. The preachers will be announced in the papers.

CHURCH MUSIC.—WANTED, A COMPETENT person to conduct the congregational singing of a church in this City, using David's Psalms exclusively. Members of Evangelical churches only may address W. T. M., Box No. 553 New York Post-office, stating required salary, &c.

REV. B. K. RUSS, OF BOSTON, MASS., will preach for the Fourth Universalist Society, of Brooklyn, at their place of worship, Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av., on SUNDAY, July 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN WILL PREACH in the Pacific-st M. E. Church, South Brooklyn, to-morrow, (SUNDAY) at half past 10 A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M. The Pearsall family will be present in the afternoon.

REV. SIDNEY A. CORRY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church (35th st., between 5th and 6th avs.) TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Evening of Life*; and at 8 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Morning of Life*.

BY EXCHANGE.—REV. W. GLADDEN, OF Brooklyn, will preach at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th st. TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. At 7¾ P. M., a discourse by the Pastor, Rev. H. MATTISON, on *The Approaching Downfall of the Papacy*.

PREACHING TO-MORROW, IN THIRTY-seventh-st. M. E. Church, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. B. M. ADAMS; at 3, by Rev C. C. GOSS; and at 7¾, by the Pastor, Rev. W. MCALLISTER. All the seats are free.

NORFOLK-STREET NEW M. E. CHURCH in Norfolk st., between Grand and Broome-sts.—Rev O. ROGERS will preach TO MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and at 7¾ o'clock in the EVENING. Seats free.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 13th st.—Preaching by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor, at 10½, 3½ and 7¾ o'clock. Subject for the afternoon—*Religious Joy—like the Joy of Harvest*. Strangers are welcome.

NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Near Stanton st.—Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, President of the Mission University, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½, and the Rev. Mr. HASKELL, of Nebraska, at 7¾ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3½ in the AFTERNOON.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, residence No. 195 East 19th-st. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. E. G. ANDREWS, PRINCIPAL OF Cazenovia Seminary, will preach in Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock and the Pastor, Rev. J. S. G. MCKOWN in the EVENING at 8 o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, will preach TO MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st. Rev. E. WITHEY, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, afternoon, at 3, and 7¾ in the evening. The public are invited. Seats free.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—T. C. BENNING WILL lecture in Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) July 22, morning and evening, at the usual hours. Conference at 3 o'clock P. M., same place.

THE WORLD'S GREAT CRISIS.—THE Special Messenger of the coming King of Kings will preach the glorious truths of prophecy in relation to the above theme, TO-MORROW, at 3½ P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

WILLET-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. by Rev. B. GOODSELL; in the EVENING, at 7¾, by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES; evening sermon the ninth in the course; prayer meeting at 3 P. M.; seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—LAMARTINE HALL, 29TH-st. and 8th-av.—SUNDAY NEXT, Conference at 3 o'clock. Circle at 7½. Mrs. FRENCH and Mrs. COLES will speak.

PREACHING IN PILGRIM CHURCH, New-York, West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs., TO-MORROW, by Rev. S. A. BAKER, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7¾ P. M. Seats free. Public are invited.

REV. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., WILL preach TO-MORROW, in the North Reformed Dutch Church, Clermont-av., Brooklyn, (Rev. Dr. Elmendorf's,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—UNIVERSITY-place, corner of 10th-st. Public worship every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BEDFORD-AVENUE, near Myrtle-av., East Brooklyn. Rev. HIRAM HUTCHINS, pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats provided for strangers.

FIREWORKS.

NOTICE

TO PYROTECHNISTS, DEALERS IN FIREWORKS, and all whom it may concern. The undersigned, having patented his hand Torch, for night processions, hereby gives notice to manufacturers of Fireworks, and others, that he will prosecute all persons making, selling, or using the same, unless made and sold by himself or his agent, and in all cases must have his trade-mark and date of patent placed thereon.
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FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing in a small family. Can be seen at her last employer's for two days, at No. 33 West 24th-st., English basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, COOK, &C.—A REspectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; also, a good cook and good washer and ironer; is willing to go a short distance in the country if required; both can produce the best of testimonials. Call for two days at No. 70 Christopher-st., their present situations.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation as waitress, chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended; no objection to the country; also, by a very nice girl of 15. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook and housekeeper, that understands all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams, and can make superior butter and can be highly recommended from her last employer. Inquire in the tea-store, corner of 12th-st. and 1st av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; is a first rate washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Room No. 5. Best of City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble and well-recommended girl a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good plain cook and excellent laundress. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A neat, respectable Protestant young woman, who is competent for her duties, desires a situation in the above capacity. No objection to do general housework. Is a good bread and pie baker. Has lived with nice families both city and country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, THOROUGHly conversant with the German and English languages, and highly recommended in every respect, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above-mentioned capacity, in which she has had ample experience; kind treatment of greater import to her than salary. Address, verbally or by letter, M. S., care of Dr. Palmedo, No. 20 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as children's nurse, and would be willing to assist in the chamberwork; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 Amity-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; has five years' recommendation from her last situation; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop-skirt store.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHman who thoroughly understands horses a situation as coachman; no objections to a small garden. Address or apply to CHARLES HORN, No. 42 Hamilton-av., third floor, Brooklyn.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a German single man; understands his business in all its branches, and can give best of references. Address J. K., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS MAN AND WIFE.—A GERMAN MAN, who is a good farm hand, and willing to assist in the garden; understands the care of horses; his wife, a good down-stairs domestic, can take charge of milk and butter; they are willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. N. B.—The man is handy, and can use carpenters' tools.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter by a strong, active young man, willing and able to work; would be most attentive to his business; constant work more an object than wages; has good reference. Address W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

TO COAL DEALERS AND BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY.—The advertiser thoroughly experienced in the City retail Coal business, double entry book-keeping, &c., and qualified mentally and physically to make his services desirable to any business man, desires employment; very satisfactory City references can be given. Address A. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN BOY, AGE 16, to learn a trade. Has no particular choice, if the business is a permanent one. Address, (stating business) or apply to WM. HOWLAND, No. 229 Broadway.

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PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
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Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

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Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.

ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

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MUSICAL.—A LADY PROFESSOR OF THE piano-forte and singing, wishes to obtain a few more pupils; great attention paid to imparting thoroughly the theory of music. Terms moderate. Address MUSIC, No. 102 East 13th-st.

ÆOLIAN HARPS, PIANOS, MELODEONS, guitars, flutes, violins, strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country, at lowest prices. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

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Call and see them.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Pianofortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of

SWITZERLAND.

Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS, and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, and 4 tunes.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers
Musical Boxes repaired. No. 21 Maiden-lane, N.Y.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JULY 24,
At 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, at No. 273 Fulton, near Tillary-st., Brooklyn.
ASSIGNEES SALE—The entire stock of Reynolds & Tummel,
ELEGANT CUSTOM MADE
parlor, chamber, library and hall furniture, in rosewood, mahogany walnut and oak, upholstered in the very best style, with marble tops; also, a number of sof and chair frames, &c., &c. The whole to be sold without reserve.
Catalogues at the salesrooms and at the store, where the goods can be examined.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF THE FRANCIS METALLIC LIFE BOAT COMPANY—Situated at Greenpoint, Brooklyn. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1860, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of George Remsen, Sheriff, 12 lots of land, situated at Greenpoint, on the easterly side of Washington-st., and running from L to M-st., being 190x150 feet, together with the extensive brick building thereon, two stories in height, 190x114 feet.
Also, previous to the above, and at 10 o'clock, at the factory of Francis' Metallic Life-Boat Company, at Greenpoint, L. I., the tools, machinery, fixtures (excluding boiler and heating apparatus) and patent right of the Francis Metallic Life-Boat Company.
For further particulars and catalogues, inquire on the premises, or of MARSHALL LEFFERTS & BRO., No. 92 Beeman-st., New-York; or of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of elegant household furniture, comprising suites of solid rosewood, mahogany and walnut brocatelle, plush and hair cloth, rosewood marble-top etageres, centre and side tables, solid rosewood mahogany and walnut bedsteads, carved and plain marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, elegant carved marble-top black walnut side board, oak and walnut extension tables, marble-top buffets and dining-room chairs, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, six light gilt chandeliers, hair mattresses; also, two sewing machines.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FORTY-FIRST-STREET LOTS.—EXECUTOR'S SALE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange:
ON 41ST-STREET—Five splendid building lots, commencing 125 feet east of Madison av., and situated on the highest part of Murray Hill. Size, 20x100 each. Three-fourths may remain for five, seven or ten years. Maps and particulars at No. 7 Pine st, New-York. By order of
WILLIAM FORREST,
ASA L. SHIPMAN,
Executors estate of Daniel Fanshaw, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
200 VILLA AND BUSINESS SITES IN YONKERS AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve the above extensive property, most desirably situated for improvement, embracing many of the choicest sites for villa and business purposes to be found in this attractive village. 70 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage. Lithographic maps, &c., at 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
GREAT SALE OF VILLA LOTS IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 25th at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the whole of the Bellevue property in one lot. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve. Terms $6,000 cash, and the balance on Bond and Mortgage from three to five years. For maps and further information, apply to the Auctioneer's, No. 23 Nassau st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) July 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 105 Fulton st., the entire furniture of a family removed from Brooklyn. It will comprise every article in the housekeeping line such as parlor, bedroom and basement. Also, cook-stoves, kitchen furniture, &c.; also, 10 superior hair mattresses, several mirrors; also, two or three sewing-machines; also, 10,000 German cigars, to pay advances, together with many articles not enumerated.

TWELVE JERSEY CITY BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION IN SECOND WARD, NEAR THE FERRY.—DAVID SCOTT will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises west of Warren st., on Morgan and Steuben sts and Railroad-av., twelve lots suitable for dwellings or factories. Terms liberal. Warrantee deeds. Maps now ready, at No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
DAVID SCOTT.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Aug 1, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M. the well-known Philip's Mansion House and about 14 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the mill pond, located half a mile north of Tarrytown dépôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the Bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 260 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.,)

Will reopen Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

$100 PER YEAR. $100
FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. 21. Write for a catalogue, to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal,
Fort Plains, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
Will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 13.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
For circulars, &c., apply as above.

PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery, N. Y., and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, is continuously in session for the instruction of Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Algebra, &c. New pupils received daily at the reduced summer terms. "As a splendid penman and skillful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News*.

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE, A pupil of one of the first masters, in the rudiments of English, French and Spanish languages, modeling in wax, painting and drawing in water colors; also piano and harp, wishes a few more pupils at her own residence; highest references given. Apply or address Mrs. G., No. 22 West 15th-st.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHLAND Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIate organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER AND GOVERNESS—WANTED, by a family in Southern Ohio, a lady, capable of teaching and directing a small number of pupils from 8 to 16 years of age, (chiefly girls.) She should be able to teach music, and one or more of the modern languages, with the higher English branches. A lady of experience and religious character will be preferred. To such a one a pleasant situation and reasonable salary will be given.
Applicants may refer to the Editor of the New-York *Times*, and Henry Scudder, Esq., No. 62 Wall st.

AS GOVERNESS.—AN ACCOMPLISHED ENGlish lady, who has resided in France, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the language, and who is also a good musician, wishes to make an engagement as governess. Address Miss M. P., No. 79 West 38th st., New-York. Applications from July 16 to 21 will receive immediate attention; after that time address by letter.

TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED, TO ENGAGE the services of a French Gentleman or Lady, (Parisian,) in a Female Institute in Pennsylvania, fully competent to teach French and Music on the piano. The person must be able to play and sing in a finished manner. Any one meeting these requirements may address PRINCIPAL, care of Hubbard & Burgess, Nos. 78 Reade and 99 Church sts., N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' experience in teaching the English branches, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a first class school or private family; has no objection to travel. Address for one month INSTITUTION, Madison-square Post office, New York City.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIence in teaching French, Latin, and the higher English branches, is desirous of obtaining an eligible situation. The very highest testimonials will be given. Address C. M. S., Box No. 405, Utica, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by one who has had much experience, and is prepared to give instruction in the studies included in the scholastic courses of our best seminaries. Also, in drawing. Direct to MARY MELLVIN, Ithaca, N. Y.

MILITARY.—WANTED, IN A BOY'S SCHOOL a short distance from the city, a military drill teacher. Address, for further information, H. K. B., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with full or partial board in a private family, on moderate terms. Apply at No. 87 East 28th st., near Lexington-av. Gas and bath.

BOARDING.—PARLORS AND BEDROOMS NEWly-furnished, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; location pleasant and desirable. Apply at No. 199 10th-st.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlor, with a pleasant veranda, on the first floor, to let, either together or separately, to single gentlemen or a lady and gentleman. Also a back parlor on the second floor. All the modern improvements in the house. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 25 Bayard, between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn from first November next to first April following, for a gentleman, wife, three children and one servant; children aged six, four and three years; will be required, two bedrooms and a sitting room. Address M. C., Box No. 3,977, stating location and price.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN first-rate board in a private family; house and table first-class; dinner at 6; no other boarders in the house. Terms for two, $7 to $8 a week. Southerners preferred. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family in Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry; one of the most beautiful locations on the Heights. Inquire at No. 1 Middagh-st., corner of Columbia.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMmer, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Cut this out for Preservation.

COUNTRY BOARD—EITHER TRANSIENT OR throughout the year, at Strawberry Farms, Monmouth County, N. J. This beautiful retreat arranged for the residence of about 20 families, is within easy reach of Shrewsbury and Long Branch. Part of the land is cultivated to supply the tables abundantly with fruits, vegetables and dairy products. In the vicinity are shady woods, delightful rambles and a pretty lakelet. Attached is a large hall, with music always available for social enjoyment without charge. Terms, $5 to $8 weekly each person. Apply to MILLS & CO., No. 678 Broadway. Boats leave pier, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every day at 8½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Stage from Red Bank to hotel.

A GENTLEMAN, OCCUPYING ONE OF the finest places on the Hudson, would board a small genteel family, or a single person of refinement who would loan on good security about $3,000, for a year or a term of years. To a person of means who may desire to secure a delightful home within the City, where all the luxuries of rural life may be enjoyed together with the most beautiful scenery, salt water bathing, boating, fishing, fine fruit, delightful drive and equestrian rides, this is a rare opportunity. Address, with real name, HUDSON, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A lady wishes to take charge of three or four children for the Summer season, in Darien, (near Stamford, Conn.,) 40 miles from New-York, *via* the New-Haven Railroad; every care and attention possible will be bestowed; the best of reference given. For particulars, she has permission to direct parties to No. 57 2d av.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT GREENWOOD LAKE, Orange County, N. Y. Healthy, beautiful scenery, fine fishing, abundance of fruit, superior garden and dairy. Board, $4 to $6 per week, or $1 per day. Take Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage to the Lake. Mrs M. A. DEGRAW, Bellvale Post office; or, refer to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE MARGIN OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—The most romantic spot on the Hudson; sailing, fishing, &c.; most beautiful shady strolls. N. P. Willis calls it the beauty spot of the Hudson. Apply to J. CROOKS, Cold Spring Post office. Terms $5 per week for adults. Only 1½ hours ride from New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE CORNWALL MOUNtain House commands a view of thirty miles of the Hudson, and a large extent of country. Plenty of rambling room in fields, groves, on hills and mountains. No musquitoes. Fruit, vegetables and milk from the farm. IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, wife and child, (8 years old;) must be of convenient access to the City, and in a healthy neighborhood. Address A., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, stating terms and particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET—TWO ROOMS with board in a private family. Situation pleasant and healthy. Accommodations for horses and carriage if desired. Apply to GEO. D. KIMBER, Bayside-av., Flushing, L. I.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTEL, BRATTLEBORO, VT. Mountain scenery, cool air, beautiful village, popular resort, first-class house, extensive bathing arrangement, good table, &c. Prices this year very moderate. Fare, $5 30. New Haven Railroad.
Address JOSEPH DAVISON,
Brattleboro, Vermont.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.
NYACK ON-THE-HUDSON.
This delightful Summer resort will remain open until the 10th of September. For rooms, apply to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I., has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York City per new steamer Long Island, leaving James-slip at 4 P. M.; 1½ hours sail; dining hour at 6 P. M.; returning, arriving in town at 9 A. M.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and dry mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

RICHFIELD SULPHUR SPRINGS.—THE National Hotel, enlarged and entirely refitted, with spacious lodging and sitting rooms and parlors is now open as a boarding-house. Daily stages run from Little Falls and Herkimer, by beautiful mountain roads to Richfield. Refer to Rev. Dr. Spring, and other guests of the house. EDWARD CASEY.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL—LAKE George will open for the reception of guests on the 4th day of June, DANIEL GALE, proprietor, Caldwell, N. Y. The steamer *Minnehaha*, Capt. Gale, will commence her regular trips in connection with the steamers on Lake Champlain and railroad to Saratoga on the 4th day of June.

NOTICE.—KNIGHT HOUSE, RIVERDALE, HUDson River Railroad. First-class Summer boarding-house. Now is your chance to obtain fine rooms at the above-named place, where you can have a pleasant view of the river and fine bathing. Apply to B. H. WELL & RAY, oyster and dining rooms, No. 13 Wall st., New-York, or at the Knight House.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—THE CLIFTON HOUSE AT this favorite place of resort, is now open for the season. A few rooms, commanding a full view of the Lake, can be secured if applied for immediately. Terms moderate. For particulars, inquire of L. BALLARD, No. 290 Broadway, or address J. P. BALLARD, Proprietor.

NEWPORT.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES OR A number of single persons intending to pass the Summer months in Newport, R. I., can find good accommodations, at Mrs. S. M. CLARK'S, No. 10 Broad-st.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

HOTELS.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—BROADWAY, CORner of Houston-st., New-York. Single rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day. Double rooms and parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered. The public, as well as the guests of the hotel, are invited to take their meals in the restaurant. S. S. MEAD, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—JULY 19, BETWEEN WILLET-STREET, New-York, and No. 232 Grand st., Brooklyn, an ENVELOPE, directed to W. A. HALL. Said envelope contained a note at 2 months from the 1st for $333, made by G. A. Southmayd, in favor of and indorsed by J. B. Welt. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment of the same has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid by returning the same to J. B. WELT, No. 718 Water-st.; or No. 151 South-st., New-York; or to A. WALLSTON, No. 14 Willet-st.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1860.

LOST.—A LETTER SIGNED BY E. JOHNSON, Treasurer, a NOTE of the McNary Knitting Machine Company, dated the 2d inst., in favor of John J. Hollins & Co., at 90 days for $400; was mailed and directed to Chas. W. Johnson, Waterbury, Conn. As said note is reported as never having been received, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as it will not be paid. E. JOHNSON.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A BUNDLE OF 38 EXCURSION TICKETS on Erie and Central Railroad, signed by C. B. Greenough. The above reward will be paid to the finder on delivering the same at No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, before 12 M. to-day. These tickets have been stopped and are therefore of no further value.

LOST.—THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, ON BOARD the steamship *Great Eastern*, a small blue enameled WATCH, with hair-chain and charms attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to PATON & CO., No. 88 Leonard-st.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, to go a short distance in the country, a chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. She must be a neat and tidy girl, and willing to be instructed. To one that suits they will find a good situation and fair wages. Family small. Apply at No. 126 East 12th-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock.

A SUPERINTENDENT.—WANTED, A SUperintendent for a fancy woolen mill. One who has a thorough practical manufacturing experience, capable of taking charge of the production of a first class, nearly new woolen mill, will be liberally dealt with, either by a salary or an interest in the establishment. Address (with particulars and references) Box No. 724 Post-office, New York.

A YOUNG MAN.—WANTED, IN A FANCY GOODS jobbing house, a young man about 20, to assist in packing and shipping; must come well recommended for honesty and good habits. Apply to HOWELL, FOSTER & WILSON, No. 65 Warren-st., on Saturday 21st, after 5 P. M.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of 3 or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village in the State of Connecticut, 5 hours' ride from this City. Apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 20 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Hudson, comprising about 16 acres of ground abounding in beautiful and romantic scenery, and well stocked with a choice variety of fruit, vines, berries, &c. It is easy of access by railroad and steamboat; is in the vicinity of schools and academies of a high order; in short, it contains all the advantages of City and country. The house is nearly new, in perfect order, and genteelly furnished, and the furniture will be sold with the place, if desired, together with cows, poultry, &c., &c., and immediate possession given. The above commands one of the most beautiful views on the river, and is well worthy the attention of gentlemen who wish to place their families at once in a quiet and charming home. For terms, &c., inquire of
THOS. RUTHERFORD, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS County, New-York, the beautiful residence of the late Hon. Jas. K. Paulding, consisting of about 56 acres of highly cultivated and finely-situated land, unsurpassed in formation and prospects by any on the banks of the Hudson River. The buildings consist of a large and convenient mansion, lodge and cottage, with large barns, coach-house and other out buildings, all in good order. For terms and particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to
HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT PORT Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., within stone's throw of the railroad dépôt, furnished or not, for any length of time that may be agreed upon; a large house 15 rooms, 17 acres of land, and two good milch cows, barn, &c., and plenty of shade trees; a very desirable residence. Apply to J. B. JONES, No. 262 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, situated within 11 miles of the City, consisting of a large dwelling, barns, stable, carriage-house, &c., with two acres of land, plenty of fruit, good water, and a healthy location; accessible by steamboat, railroad or stage. For further particulars apply to H. M. BAILEY, No. 224 Broome-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—SIXTY COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, beautifully situated—one hour from Cortlandt st., for rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FOUR-STORY store No. 278 Water-st., corner of Dover; has been lately rebuilt, and finished throughout in a neat manner, and is well adapted for any business requiring light, such as stove or other manufacturing purposes or printing; has a good dry cellar and a vault 40 feet in length. The lofts can be used separately, and to a permanent tenant the rent will be moderate. For further particulars, apply at No. 13 South William-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS THREE-STORY BRICK house, double pitch roof, containing 16 rooms; is put in complete order; parlors paneled, papered, and halls, with chandeliers, stationary wash-tubs, range and furnace, &c., No. 72 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 218 Court-st. H. STEVENSON.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st., two workshops 30 by 60 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 308 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 280 West 19th-st., in excellent order and replete with all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Rent $675 per annum. Apply at No. 288 West 19th-st., from 1 to 8 P. M.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE FIRST CLASS NEW and pleasantly situated three-story brown stone high stoop houses Nos. 62 and 66 West 48th st., between 5th and 6th avs. First-class tenants only desired.
A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—TWO VERY FINE LOFTS ON Broadway near Canal-st., 30 feet wide. No skylight. The location is the most desirable in the City. Apply to HALL, WETMORE & DEARBORN, No. 406 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place, also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 268 FRONT-STREET, northeast corner Front and Dover sts., lately occupied by Thomas Hoyt & Co. Apply to
KISSAM & JONES, No. 59 William st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET—A LIGHT SECOND STORY, 25x85, FOR a show-room or a light business, with or without steam power, at No. 114 Fulton-st., New York.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET.—THE LOFTS of the new store, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., east side.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rates by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A TAVERN STAND, SITUATED IN the town of Hamden, Ct., about 5½ miles from New-Haven, in the village of Centreville, near the rectory school; one acre of land, one large dwelling-house, two barns, a large shed and stabling for 30 horses; a desirable location, situated on the New-Haven and Farmington turnpike, together with 20 acres of meadow, and plow land; to be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers. For further particulars inquire of EZRA ALLING, 2d, on the premises, or of CHAS. H. CRAFT, No. 28 Jay-st., New-York.

NEARLY ONE ACRE OF LAND FOR SALE on a stage route 1½ miles from Hoboken, all inclosed with picket fence, and laid out as a garden. There are growing on the land ninety of the finest sorts of pear, cherry, plum and apricot trees, imported direct from France at a very great expense, which will be in full bearing next year; also plenty of other fruit and vegetables. Price for the whole, $3,900, payable, $700 down, $800 in six months, and the residue in five or ten years. Apply to JOHN CAPET, No. 105 Washington-st., Hoboken.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—POSSESSION 1ST MAY—A handsome, new rural cottage, with furnace, gas, bath and water conveniences, and large garden, near the City; neighborhood genteel, pleasant, and remarkably healthy; good society, fine drives, salt-water bathing and fishing; speedily accessible, as if up town. A large part of purchase-money can remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

VILLA SITES AND BUILDING LOTS ON a stage route 1½ miles from Hoboken and 42d-st. ferry; situation elevated, with extensive views; price of lots from $125 to $300. Apply to JAS. POPE, Hoboken.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE—THE four 3-story brick houses Nos. 88, 90 and 92 East 32d st., New-York, and No. 5 2d-st., Williamsburgh. A small farm, with or without stock and furniture, would be taken in part. Inquire of owner, No. 158 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE BY A FAMILY OF six persons, a well-furnished house in a good situation, for six months from Nov. 1, next. Address H. S., with terms and location, Box No. 2,964, New-York Post office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—Ninety acres, half mile of Union Landing, three miles of Rahway Station, twenty miles from this City. It has good house and out-buildings. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards, also Mattresses and Pailasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS AND CRIBS—Cottage Bedsteads, new styles. Mattresses of all kinds. Spring and Invalid Beds and Lounges, good and cheap at WALKER'S Bedstead Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, below Bleecker, in the basement.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

USEFUL, ECONOMICAL AND LUXURIOUS.

55 pounds primrose family soap, 9c	$4 95
Two pounds pearl white, 10c	20
One glass jar bathing cream	50
One Canton ½ dozen fancy soaps	25
One cake argentiferous compound, for cleaning plated and silver ware; One case laundry starch polish; One cake orris tooth soap; One cake walnut-oil shaving soap	50
Total	$6 40

In order to introduce the productions of our manufacture, we offer for the present a few hundred sample cases at the above invoice, for $5 each. Any one ordering from our dépôt, No. 143 Maiden-lane, will have their orders punctually attended to. Address PARAGON SOAP COMPANY, No. 143 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MEDICAL.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause, $1 per box.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.
RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam, or Kennedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.
See advertisement thus headed under Miscellaneous.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.
S. HANCOCK, JR., No. 20 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 18 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.
The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors, with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No. 184 Sumner-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MACY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 18mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., Astor House, N. Y.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and evenings from 6 to 9.

MEDICAL INFORMATION FOR THE MILLION." &c.
The Author of the above, and other popular Books on Medicine and Surgery, Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, who is a Pupil of the celebrated Ricord, of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, still continues to treat all Diseases, &c., of the Nervous and Sexual Systems with unerring success, upon strictly scientific principles, which preclude the possibility of failure. (See his recent Work on this subject.) Dr. HAMMOND'S rooms are in the Parmley Buildings, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House.) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N.Y.

DR. CHARLES SWEET, OF LEBANON, Conn., the celebrated bone setter, intends to be in New-York, at the National Hotel, (entrance Liberty-st., No. 87,) the first week in every month, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 24 and 25, to attend to bone-setting, and to all scrofulous and chronic diseases.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 885 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Nos. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and 237 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—A COACH TEAM, 16 HANDS HIGH, mahogany bays, black legs, long, heavy tails, ages 6 and 7, New-York State bred, fast travelers, perfectly sound and gentle. Price, one half of their value, $600. Address EDWIN HENRY, Flushing, L. I., who will call upon persons in this City by addressing a note to No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 5.

CENTRAL PARK.—NOTICE—CARRIAGES OF all kinds, with or without drivers, buggies or saddle-horses, for $1 an hour, to drive on the Park, at the Central Park Stable, corner of 59th-st. and 8th-av., opposite main entrance; 8th-av. cars stop in front of the door. Private sitting-room for ladies.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE MESSENGER STUD horse, 7 years old; also, a fine young mare with foal, 16 hands high; do. two other cart or express horses; one is pony-built, not over 7 years old; all warranted. Apply at No. 87 James-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SIX-PASsenger Rockaway, just repaired and put in thorough order. Will be sold reasonably, on application to WOOD BROTHERS, 396 Broadway, one door below Walker-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BEAUTIFUL MATCHED Spanish ponies, 10 hands, with new two-seat carriage, harness, &c., complete; price, $500. Apply to D. A. MOLENAUR, No. 81 East 24th-st.

WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND, LIGHT, TWO-wheel buggy, with elliptic springs, in good order, and cheap. Apply at No. 75 Liberty-st.

HORSE.—A FIRST RATE FAMILY HORSE FOR sale at a very low price. Inquire at CLEARY'S Stable, East 18th-st., near Broadway.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
13 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. BUNCE, Cash. and Sec.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, New-York, June 26, 1860.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposals of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.
Those holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1860.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed at the close of business, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 22d day of August next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD CO., New-York, July 20, 1860.
THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE Aug. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at the American Exchange Bank.
WM. B. OGDEN, President.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LOAN.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage. Apply to the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
ASSETS, JULY 1, 1860	993,208 28
LIABILITIES	14,732 44

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FORTY-FIVE PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 15th September to Policy holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.
A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, on and after Monday, 16th instant.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860.
This Company continues the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1860.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Tuesday, 10th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent. (2 33-100) on said certificates, as declared by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.
JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEES OF TOWNSEND, VAN BUREN & CO., have declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the claims against said firm, payable on and after the 24th of July instant. All persons having claims against said Townsend, Van Buren & Co. are hereby notified to send them in, without delay, to our office, No. 36 Cortlandt-st.
M. DELANO, JAMES SAYRE, Assignees.
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 5 Nassau-st, (Continental Bank Building,) New-York, July 10, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, July 11, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 16th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th. W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1860.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared, payable 1st August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, July 10, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. has accumulated funds amounting to over $3,500,000 and on the 1st of January, 1860, declared a Dividend of 45 per cent. Dividends are annual, and are paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST.—This Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 23d inst., till which day the transfer books will be closed.
J. C. WINANS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO., New-York, July 12, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DE- CLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst.
By order, W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, &c., &c.
STEAM ENGINES from 4 to 100 horse power, both NEW and SECOND HAND, constantly on hand, and for SALE, with or without Boilers. Also, BOILERS, both NEW and SECOND HAND.
STEAM and WATER GAUGES, INDICATORS, LUBRICATORS, LOW-WATER ALARMS, &c., &c., &c. Also, WIRE ROPE, for various purposes.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN, No. 168 Broadway, New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU "BBH" and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the ninth day of June, 1860, will, on the twentieth day of November, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by said judgment to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont, on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of the said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and dépôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, stations, station houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company: and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, dépôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its right and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandise, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the dépôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September, A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New Jersey of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, station-houses, stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the dépôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said dépôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company, and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1st, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, dépôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated August 15th, 1857; together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company possessed, or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be convyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 162 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 52 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 78; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,281 box cars, numbered 1 to 2,854; 1,096 platform cars, numbered 61 to 2,980; 357 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2 869; 21 six-wheel cars, 13 four-wheel cars, 15 eight-wheel cabooses, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 235, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh, Henry Suydam, Junior, Dunkirk, Rockland, Canisteo, Chemung, Buffalo, Eastern, Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also, all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, gravel cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axels, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin, hose, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehannah, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Deposit, Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs, spikes hand-cars rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.—NEW-YORK, July 13, 1860. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.
jy14-law12w PHILO. T. RUGGLES, Referee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of March, 1860.
PHILIP J. BRADY, Executor.
mh10-law6mS* ELIZABETH KOEN, Executrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, at the Office of the Board of Assessors, No 32 Chambers-st., basement. The following assessments will then be considered:
Regulating 54th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Regulating 51st-st., between 3d and 6th avs.
All persons interested, having objections, are notified to be present.
MICHAEL TUOMEY, H. W. GENET, GEORGE STARR, Com. on Assessments.
J. MERCH HENRY, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1860.
UNPAID WATER-RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that by an Act of the Legislature, five per cent. will be added to all unpaid water-rents on the 1st of August next. By order of the Croton Board.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorised to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of BARNES & PARK is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All outstanding business will be settled by the undersigned, who will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
D. S. BARNES.
NOTICE.—The above business will be continued at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, by
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1860. D. S. BARNES & CO.

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
WITHOUT CHANGES OF CARS.
An Express train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st. at
6 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG
Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 12:40 noon.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6¼ A. M., 8¼ A. M., and 6 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5½ P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; [for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt;] for Croton Falls 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Suffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included.) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:
10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places west. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points north.
8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.
4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Dépôts, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P.M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatoong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4 30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HUNGARIAN WINES.
The agreement heretofore existing between myself and Messrs. JOHN G. & J. BOKER, of this City, having expired, I have appointed Messrs. L. E. AMSINCK & CO., as sole agents for the sale of my Hungarian Wines in the United States and Canada.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1860. A. SCHWARTZER.
Referring to above card of Mr. A. SCHWARTZER, of Vienna, we hereby notify our friends and the trade generally that the entire stock of Hungarian Wines, heretofore held by Messrs. JOHN G. & J. BOKER, in bond and duty paid, has been transferred to us. We are now prepared to execute all orders on the most favorable terms, and invite the trade and connoisseurs of wines to examine our stock.
L. E. AMSINCK & CO., No. 92 Pearl-st.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1860.

ASTROLOGY.

READ THIS.—A PHRENOLOGIST AND ASTROLOGIST that beats the world, and $5,000 reward for any one who can equal Miss WELLINGTON, who is acknowledged to be the only lady in the City who truthfully gives information concerning losses, law-suits, journeys, absent friends' love, courtship, marriage, health, wealth; and who will reclaim drunken and unfaithful husbands. Delay not to consult this naturally-gifted and beautiful young lady, at her residence, No. 101 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

43 CHRISTOPHER-STREET.—MRS. H. ROEDER, who is acknowledged to be the only lady in the City who truthfully gives information concerning losses, lawsuits, journeys, absent friends, love, courtship, marriage, health, wealth, and who will reclaim drunken persons. Beware of imposition, and remember her residence, No. 43 Christopher st., between Waverley-place and 4th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:
LEAVE FLUSHING.

Flushing,	7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean,	9 00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	1.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean,	3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	5.15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.

RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.

Flushing,	9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean,	1 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	4.00 stopping at College Point.
Dean,	5 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	6 45 stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the underigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK			LEAVE BRANCH PORT.		
Wednesd'y,	July 11, 1	P.M	Wednesd'y,	July 11,	7½A.M
Thursday,	July 12, 2	P.M	Thursday,	July 12,	8½A.M
Friday,	July 13, 3	P.M	Friday,	July 13,	9½A.M
Sunday	July 15, 6	A.M	Saturday,	July 14,	10½A.M
Monday,	July 16, 6½	A.M	Sunday,	July 15,	3½P.M
Tuesday,	July 17, 7½	A.M	Monday,	July 16,	2½P.M
Wednesd'y,	July 18, 8	A.M	Tuesday,	July 17,	2½P.M
Thursday,	July 19, 8	A.M	Wednesd'y	July 18,	2½P.M
Friday	July 20, 8	A.M	Thursday,	July 19,	3 P.M
Saturday,	July 21, 8	A.M	Friday,	July 20,	3½P.M
Sunday,	July 22, 8	A.M	Saturday,	July 21,	4 P.M
Monday,	July 23, 7½	A.M	Sunday,	July 22,	5 P.M
Monday,	July 23, 5	P.M	Monday,	July 23,	11½A.M

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. D. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday,	July 10,	8½ A.M.	Tuesday,	July 10,	12 M.
Wed'day,	July 11,	8½ A.M.	Wed'day,	July 11,	12½ P.M.
Th'sday,	July 12,	9½ A.M.	Th'sday,	July 12,	1½ P.M.
Friday,	July 13,	10½ A.M.	Friday,	July 13,	2½ P.M.
Sat'day,	July 14,	2 P.M.	Monday,	July 16,	6 A.M.
Monday,	July 16,	3 P.M.	Tuesday,	July 17,	7 A.M.
Tuesday,	July 17,	3 P.M.	Wed'day,	July 18,	7 A.M.
Wed'day,	July 18,	3 P.M.	Th'sday,	July 19,	7 A.M.
Th'day,	July 19,	3½ P.M.	Friday,	July 20,	7 A.M.
Friday,	July 20,	3½ P.M.	Sat'day,	July 21,	7 A.M.
Sat'day,	July 21,	4½ P.M.	Monday,	July 23,	7 A.M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.
Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt WM. A. VAIL, leaves Oliver-slip EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamboat OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., connecting with Hudson and Boston Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield and North Adams, and steamer P. G. COFFIN for Albany. N. B.—The OREGON does not tow.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDWELL'S, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1¼ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY LEAVES PIER foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; Dobbs' Ferry and Hastings, 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents.

FOR ROCKAWAY.—STEAMBOAT CERES will make daily trips as above, Sunday included, leaving Catharine Market Slip at 8 30 A. M., Spring-st., N. R., at 9, and Pier 4 N. R. at 9.20. Returning, leave Rockaway at 4 P. M., stopping at Seaside House each way. Fare 50 cents each way.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT AND Perth Amboy, landing at Chelsea, Union, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottensville and Cliffwood. The swift steamer ALICE PRICE will leave for the above places every SUNDAY, as follows: Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. 8¼, Pier No. 4 N. R. at 8½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.; connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Fifty cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR NORWALK.—THE STEAMER CONFIDENCE leaves foot of Catharine-st. EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock, for Norwalk, touching at Whitestone and City Island. Returning, leaves Norwalk every day, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare to Norwalk, 50c.; to Whitestone and City Island, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No 113 South-st.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12¾, 3¾; Spring-st., 9½, 12¾, 3½; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREEN-POINT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 32 James' Slip East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50, Deck, $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.
The GREAT EASTERN steamship, JOHN VINE HALL, commander, will make an
EXCURSION TRIP TO CAPE MAY AND RETURN,
Leaving New-York
MONDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
Arriving at Cape May early the next morning.
Returning, leave Cape May on
TUESDAY EVENING, July 31, at 6 o'clock,
Arriving in New-York on the following morning.
This trip has been arranged with a view of affording excursionists an opportunity of witnessing in operation the vast motive power of the ship (both paddle and screw engines,) of exhibiting by practical experience her admirable sailing and sea qualities, as well as to spend a day in the height of the season at one of the most fashionable watering places in America.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BANDS
(Both Military and Cotilion)
Will accompany the Excursion.
REFRESHMENTS may be obtained on board at moderate prices.
Excursionists must be on board not later than 2 P. M. on the 30th.
Tickets for the round trip, $10; will be ready for delivery on Monday, the 23d inst. at the office of Adams Express Co., No. 59 Broadway. State rooms extra.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. E. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st, N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillon Band on Board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 are to have an Excursion to David's Island on TUESDAY, the 31st inst, by request of their young friends, for the benefit of the aged, infirm and blind members, whose ages are from 65 to 106 years. Tickets to be had of the members, and at No. 4 City Hall place, and the landings on the day of the excursion. See circulars and bills. Veterans will call and get tickets for distribution.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Amos-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck-slip at 8:40, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION TO Glenwood Grove, Glen Cove, New-Rochelle, City Island, Whitestone and Strattonport.—Steamer MAY FLOWER leaves Catharine st. every SUNDAY, at 8.30; Delancey-st., at 8 45; 11th-st., at 9; 28th-st., at 9.10; 37th-st., at 9.15. Affording a delightful excursion. A fine grove free to the passengers. MAY FLOWER to charter; also, the Grove. Apply at the foot of 43d st.

FOR COZZENS', WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and Poughkeepsie daily, by steamboat ALIDA. See advertisement in another column.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A CORRESPONDENCE with a view of procuring a wife is desired by the advertiser. He is about 22 years of age, in receipt of an income sufficient to support her. Is gentle in his disposition and a lover of music, the arts, and all that is beautiful in nature. Would prefer some one who lives in the country, not far from New-York, where, after his sincerity shall have been proved and reciprocated, he can spend his Sundays. No other accomplishment beyond ladylike manners and a true heart positively required in the lady. He cannot guarantee wealth or position, but thinks he may secure to one of proper disposition an easy and pleasant life. Address CHARLES, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Galway, New-York and Boston, touching at St Johns, conveying the British mail and Government dispatches.
The steamers comprising this line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the new iron side-wheel steamers.
CONNAUGHT, Capt. LUTCH, 4,400 tons burden.
LEINSTER, 4,400 tons burden,
MUNSTER, 4,400 tons burden.
ULSTER, 4,400 tons burden.
And the screw steamers are the
PRINCE ALBERT, GOLDEN FLEECE, JASON AND INDIANA.
The next departures of this line will be from Boston, July 31, and from New-York:
A side paddle-wheel steamer on Aug. 14.
And propeller on Aug. 16.
The Side-wheel Steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model, and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.
The Screw Steamers are known to the public as being surpassed by any propellers afloat.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each ship.
Rates of passage between New-York or Boston and Galway, by side-wheel steamers:
First-class cabin, $100, $90 and $75, according to selection of state-rooms.
Third-class, forward cabin, including cooked provisions, $35.
Rates by screw steamers:
First-class cabin, $90 and $75, according to selection of rooms.
Third-class, forward cabin, $30, including cooked provisions.
Forward cabin passengers are forwarded to any of the principal cities of Ireland, England and Scotland, or Wales, free of charge.
Passengers to St. Johns, cabin, 35; third-class, $18.
Persons wishing to pay the passage of their friends to the United States can purchase tickets by side-wheel or screw steamers from Galway at $32 50; or from any point on a railway in Ireland, $35; or from any point on a railway in England, Scotland and Wales, $37 50.
Passengers taking their tickets in New-York for steamer sailing from Boston, will be furnished with a free passage to that place. Boston Agency,
Messrs. BROS & SWEENEY,
No. 5 Chatham-row, Boston.
For freight or passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail August 18.

THE STEAMER
GREAT EASTERN.
JOHN VINE HALL, Commander.
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
The GREAT EASTERN will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven there is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain, and daily by steamers with Ireland. Special trains will be in readiness on the arrival of the ship at Milford Haven, to carry passengers to London and the North at reduced rates of fare.
First-class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $130.
A limited number of first class passengers will also be taken from New-York to Halifax at a charge of $25 each.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON,
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. E. VAILL,
will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including state-room, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.
The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

STEAMER OF JULY 28,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, July 28, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.
First Cabin, $120. Second Cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Steamship ILLINOIS sails Aug. 11.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent and fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on MONDAY, July 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $36; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Geo., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds on SATURDAY, July 28.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 26, at 4 P. M.
Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 21, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $23; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage apply at No. 12 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

D. A. GABAY,
Importer and dealer in
HAVANA CIGARS,
MEERSCHAUMS AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 904 Broadway, (Bancroft House,) New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF P. T. BARNUM.
SATURDAY, July 21, 1860.
LAST DAY OF THE JUVENILE TROUPE, AND FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. SHELDON,
The Leader and Tutor of the Fairy Band
They appear this AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 8 o'clock, in
CINDERELLA, OR THE GOOD FAIRY AND THE GLASS SLIPPER.
And also in the Ludicrous Ballet Pantomime
MONS. DUCHALUMEAU, OR THE MISHAPS OF A DAY,
Affording interesting
AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.
Also, to be seen at all hours, the extraordinary and WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
a Husband, Wife and Child, each one with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c.,
Though born of perfectly black parents.
They are the greatest wonders of the world.
Also, life-like Wax Figure of the famous
TOMMY, OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY,
With the identical suit of Clothes worn by him here, and an autograph letter to Mayor Leland, to whom he presented the suit.
GIANT BABY, OR INFANT LAMBERT,
Seven years old, weighing 257 pounds, and measuring 61 inches round the chest!
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
The only animal of the kind ever seen in the Atlantic States, and the most extraordinary creature living.
He weighs 1,000 pounds, eats 60 pounds fish daily, and requires 16 barrels sea-water every 24 hours.
FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
Filled with beautiful living Fish, living Seal, &c.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or MAN-MONKEY, the most interesting, amusing, and wonderful creature known.
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR!"
THE LIVING SKELETON—FORTUNE TELLER,
BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT AND HAPPY FAMILY.
GREAT VARIETY of NEW WAX FIGURES.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager	Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager	James Simmonds
Musical Director	Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist	J. E. Hayes
Prompter	T. Clive

SATURDAY, July 21st,
PAUL PRY
AND
Positively the last Representation of
THE TYCOON,
OR
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
AND
MR JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
IN TWO CHARACTERS.
On MONDAY, July 23,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
With nearly all its original cast.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON .... Lessee and Manager.
THIS THEATRE
WILL BE CLOSED, THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING,
SATURDAY, July 21, 1860,
for the purpose of completing the rehearsal of
ALADDIN; Or, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Which will be produced in gorgeous style, with new scenery, properties and effects,
ON MONDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1860.
Full particulars will be given in the papers of Sunday and Monday.
Mme. VON BERKEL,
assisted by other artists, will resume her
INTERMISSION CONCERTS.
Music under the direction of Mr. John Cook.
N. B.—ALADDIN will be played for
ONE WEEK ONLY,
when it must be withdrawn to give place to
NEW and EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS,
which are in a forward state of preparation.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TOODLES, TOODLES, TOODLES.
FLORENCE as TOODLES.
TO-NIGHT.
THE TOODLES.
Timothy Toodles .... Mr. Florence.
(Played on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings with startling success to crowded and critical audiences.) After which, Brougham's GREAT EASTERN.
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8 o'clock.

THE GREAT EASTERN.
CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.
It is hereby notified that the
EXHIBITION OF THE GREAT EASTERN
will be closed in New-York on
SATURDAY, July 28, at 7 o'clock P. M.,
up to which time the admission will be continued at the rate of
FIFTY CENTS. Children under 12, HALF PRICE.
By order J. H. YATES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1860.

PALACE GARDEN.
THIS EVENING .... Doors open at 7½ o'clock.
GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
By J. F. STRATTON'S PALACE GARDEN ORCHESTRA.
Mme. Ficher, Miss E. M. Wren, Little Martha Wren, Mr. Geo. Crozier, Mr. W. H. Currie, Mr. Ficher,
And the comic wonder, LITTLE FRED WREN.
The LUBIN BROTHERS, Necromancers, &c.,
Will perform every afternoon and evening, commencing MONDAY, July 23, at 3 and 8 o clock.
Admission 25 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 21, 1860.
The performances will commence with
RICHARD III.
To be succeeded by THE LOTTERY TICKET.
Conclude with the Petite Comedy of
THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN.

THE STATUES.

PAUL AKER'S	DEAD PEARL DIVER.
ANGELINA'S	EVE.
MISS LANDERS'	EVANGELINE.
CRAWFORD'S	DANCING JENNY.
BARBEE'S	FISHER GIRL.

With 120 FINE PAINTING NOW ON VIEW AT DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 BROADWAY. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
NEW PIECES—DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM.
With other entertainments.
To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

WILL CLOSE WEDNESDAY July 25.
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE BUSINESS LOCATION ON THE south side of Long Island, within 30 miles of New-York by railroad, to let cheap for a term of years, consisting of a fine store, with ice house, granary, stables, &c. Can sell $50,000 worth of goods yearly for cash, at a good profit. Location in full view of the ocean—perfectly healthy. Churches and schools near by. The store is now open. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. Reason for selling—has other business and cannot attend to it. For full particulars call between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. at No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.
J. H. PORTER, Proprietor.
P. S. Possession immediately.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR ANY PERSON or persons wishing to enter the fancy business. After many years of business the proprietor, wishing to retire, offers an elegant well selected stock of fancy and staple goods for sale at a very low price. The store is situated in a flourishing and beautiful town about 35 miles from New-York City. Well known throughout the country, and has a very good run of business. For information inquire, from 10 till 3, at No. 47 Warren-st.
A. BAKER & CO.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A PERMANENT and reliable mechanical business in Brooklyn is desirous of making an arrangement with some person having the necessary capital, with a view of enlarging and extending the business, which is very profitable and safe, the sales being entirely for cash, and with a moderate capital may be increased to a large amount. Address A. R., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE, consisting of stock, fixtures and lease; doing an exclusively cash business of $500 per week, and can be increased to $1,000. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and those possessed of ready cash and desirous of securing an excellent business location, cannot do better than apply at No. 77 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., from 9 to 12 A. M.

TO ARCHITECTS.—AN ARCHITECT WHO IS realizing three thousand dollars a year by his office, in a healthy, wealthy and flourishing little city of the South, intending to engage in another business, offers for sale, for cash, the fixtures and good will of his office; price $500. Apply to ROBERT GRAVES & CO., No. 97 Liberty-st.

$5,000.—WANTED—A PARTY WITH THIS amount, to take an equal interest with the advertiser in a weekly journal, now in its third year, which, with the above investment, can be made to pay twice the amount in profits yearly. Address, for particulars, PUBLISHER, Box No. 3,531 Post-office, New-York.

$1,800.—ANY PARTY HAVING THE above amount to invest, can buy at a bargain, lease, stock and fixtures of a first-class grocery, with sample-room attached, now doing a good business, or would take a partner in the vegetable and fruit department. Address P. A. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

PAPER MILL AND PRIVILEGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In Morristown. Head and fall 22 feet, never failing in the driest seasons; 42 acres of land, fruits of all kinds. This is one of the best powers in the State. Cheap freight to New-York makes it a desirable opportunity for parties wishing to go in the business. Apply to CARSON & HARD, 44 Beekman-st.

TO TEACHERS.—FOR SALE FOR $50—THE good-will, and paid rent up to the first of August, of a schoolroom—one of the most desirable locations in Brooklyn. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Call at No. 185 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Baltic, before 1 o'clock.

TO PRINCIPALS.—A FIRST CLASS SEMINARY, clearing $4,000 per year, for sale on easy terms. Satisfactory reasons given for sale. Address SAXE, Bible House, New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET,
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Dépôt, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.
Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

AN ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION TO BE MADE—REPORTS FROM THE COMPTROLLER.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, MORGAN JONES, Esq., President, in the Chair. The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Councilman VAN WART offered a resolution authorizing the Local Preachers' Association to erect a tent for religious purposes on Jackson-square, during the Summer months, which was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places. A communication was received from Wm. Frost, informing the Board that he is the inventor of a machine with which the Russ pavement in Broadway can be grooved, so that the water will run off at the sides of the street and keep the horses from slipping. He proposes to do the whole job at $1 per yard. The form of the groove is diagonally and at right angles. The Board concurred to adopt the report of the Finance Committee in favor of making an additional appropriation for the current year. The amount asked by the Comptroller was $66,300. One of the items contained in this appropriation is the sum of $3,000, to pay the expenses incurred by the famous Matsell Investigating Committee.

This elicited considerable debate from Messrs. SHAW, PINCKNEY and LENT.

The Comptroller sent in a communication in conformity with a resolution passed at the last meeting, in regard to expenditure for street-cleaning. It appears from this document that the disbursements for cleaning the streets, during the first six months in 1859, was $109,538 56, and during the same period of time in the present year, $179,764 91. The amount actually expended for the first six months in 1859 was $155,410 55, and in 1860, $182,102 52. The paper was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

A document, showing the weekly receipts and expenditures of the Chamberlain and City Treasurer, was received from the Comptroller. The total figures foot up as follows: Balance, July 12, $561,925 27; receipts during the week, $340,670 84; payments, $451,164 35; balance, July 19, $612,059 42.

RECAPITULATION.

Balance in treasury, July 12	$441,249 25
Receipts from all sources, during the week	340,670 84
Total	$781,920 09
Payments	451,164 35
Balance, July 19	$330,755 74

The report was ordered on file.

A third communication from the Comptroller, in regard to what authority a ferry-slip was made on the Battery Extension, states that by the terms of their covenants the City have no power to allow the Battery to be used for ferry purposes; there has never been any consideration received for wharfage, and that he would shortly use rigid measures to enforce the law and prosecute the parties encroaching on the Battery.

After some other unimportant business the Board adjourned until next Tuesday.

QUARANTINE DAMAGES COMMISSION.

CLAIMS OF DR. WALLER AND OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners held their last meeting at Staten Island on Thursday, when the case of Dr. Waller was continued.

Chas. L. De Forrest swore that there was no furniture in the rooms of Dr. W.'s house, which he visited, except that the floors were covered with matting; there were no carpets. On the cross-examination he stated that the fire was communicated to the house about 11 o'clock, and he refused to state his object in going into the house. Counsel insisted on the answer, but the Board ruled it out as immaterial. The house was set on fire the moment after he went inside.

W. T. Brogan, the Marine News Reporter, testified that he saw Dr. Waller making preparations to move his furniture, but he (witness) told the Doctor there would be no occasion for his doing so, as the United States troops, which had already arrived on the ground, would protect the property. Mr. Brogan then went to the village.

George Stoddard, a boatman, testified that he resided opposite Dr. Waller's house at the time of the fire; he saw the Doctor's furniture the next morning piled up in a heap on top of other articles; it was in a damaged condition, being scratched and otherwise injured; the chairs were broken, the picture frames were broken, and one of the oil-paintings had a hole broken through it.

The claim of the Commissioners of Emigration was then taken up and three witnesses examined, principally upon the value of the washhouse and the dock. According to the testimony they were very much dilapidated and decayed; the dock had been twice repaired partially, but the ice had carried all the under part of the dock away. The fire engine was also of no account, worth probably $40 for materials, $150 for use; the iron bedsteads were not new, as many of them had been repaired.

At the meeting yesterday in Wall-street, the claim of the Commissioners was continued, and Nathaniel Norris was examined for the contestants as to the value of the house occupied by the boatmen; he had worked upon the houses as a journeyman mason; each of the six houses was of brick, of one story and a half, and had shingled roofs; they were very old, and witness could not say what they were worth; the original contractor was bought out, and both were now dead; he worked a half day on the house, occupied by Dr. Thompson, twenty-eight years ago, and it was then a pretty old house: he could not say what the house was worth.

Wm. Curry, of Stapleton, a builder and mason, made an estimate of the shanties which he assisted in building in 1846, and which were destroyed by fire. The cost of reerecting the women's hospital was estimated. It would require 375,000 bricks, at $10 a thousand, including mortar and labor, and the finishing, including flagging, would amount to about $2,000. The carpenters' work would be equal to the cost of the masons'. The St. Nicholas Hospital would take 400,000 bricks at the same rates. The dressed-stone columns were probably worth $5,000; lathing and plastering, $1,500, and carpenters' work, including roof and painting, between $4,000 and $5,000.

Dr. Waller's case was then recalled, and

George H. Morris testified as to the value of portions of his furniture.

Henry J. Winser testified that the pictures in Dr. Waller's possession were artistically valuable previous to their being damaged by removal. He also testified as to the Doctor's boarding in his house after the fire, and the general smashed-up condition of his furniture and paintings.

Mr. Lansing confirmed the testimony of the last-named witness.

Michael Williams swore that he was present on the night of the fire, and that he warned the Doctor by direction of Mr. Bradee, that the burning would begin at 10 o'clock, and that he (the Doctor) had better remove his goods.

Thomas Taylor repaired the piano at a cost of $85.

Adjourned to Saturday.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, a resolution offered by Mr. BOWEN was adopted, directing the Superintendent to report whether the Eighteenth Ward Police had exercised due diligence in discovering the murderer of Messrs. Walton and Mathews.

In addition to the usual sanitary reports, Sergeant Lord notified the Board of the extremely filthy condition of Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; also, that Eleventh-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, was filled with stagnant water, and Pearl-street, from State to Whitehall, needed the attention of the scavengers. The reports were referred. Patrolmen D. C. Ward, of the Twenty-third, and Peter Kehoe, of the Sixteenth Precinct, were dismissed for unofficer-like conduct. The resignation of Officer Kennedy, of the First Precinct, was received and accepted.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE JAPANESE DONATION TO THE POLICE.—A check for $13,750, the sum appropriated by the Japanese Princes to those members of the Police force who were attentive to them while they sojourned in this City, has been placed in the hands of General Superintendent KENNEDY. To distribute the amount in a manner satisfactory to the Department, will prove a matter of some difficulty. The Commissioners, it is understood, suggest that the donation should be placed to the credit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, but such a disposition of it would not meet with the favor of any man in the Department, as "the fund" is looked upon as a humbug. All the fines and presents made to officers since the organization of the Department have gone into its capacious coffers, which by this time must be in a very plethoric condition, while there are only two beneficiaries, who receive but $100 each per annum, and even this pittance would not be given to the wife of a policeman unless he should be killed in the performance of his duty. Divided equally among the entire force, the Japanese windfall would give about $8 to each man, but the equity of such a distribution is questionable, when the fact is taken into consideration that the extra work was only entailed upon a few. A suggestion has been made that the whole amount should be expended in the purchase of a uniform coat for each policeman, as many of the force are sadly in need of new garments of that description—and still another suggestion has been made to parcel the money into amounts of $500 each, and have a lottery. As the matter now stands, Mr. KENNEDY is placed in a position somewhat analogous to that of the man who won the elephant at a raffle.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The Railroad Convention which has been in session for several days past at the St. Nicholas Hotel, adjourned yesterday, after deciding to increase the rates of freight from the present standard, such increase to be gradual, and to commence on the 15th of August next. The amount of the increase is to be determined at a meeting of the Presidents of the various Companies, or their authorized agents, to be held once a month alternately in New-York and Buffalo. It was also recommended to the different lines to dispense with agents, outside officers, &c., whose commissions impose a heavy and useless tax upon Railroad receipts. The representatives of the five trunk lines present in the Convention, were requested to hold a meeting immediately to settle the through rates which should be adopted between now and the 1st of September. The following roads were represented in the Convention: Great Western, Grand Trunk, Michigan Central, New-York and Erie, New-York Central, Pennsylvania Central, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Michigan Southern, Boston and Worcester, Toledo, Wabash and Western, Buffalo and Erie.

FREE ACADEMY—APPLICANTS ADMITTED.—The following is a list of the applicants for, and admission into, the Free Academy, from the different Ward Schools:

School No.	Applicants.	Admitted.	School No.	Applicants.	Admitted.
2	2	1	31	2	2
3	2	1	32	11	9
4	5	5	34	4	2
7	1	1	35	48	45
8	1	1	36	8	6
11	13	10	37	6	3
12	1	0	38	4	3
14	16	12	39	5	4
15	2	2	40	49	47
17	13	10	41	9	8
18	11	6	42	13	11
19	2	2	44	17	17
20	8	6	45	21	19
21	5	2	48	10	10
22	5	4	49	12	9
28	6	4	52	2	2
29	5	4	Total	320	268

Two from No. 7 were admitted to the Freshman class.

THE WEATHER IN THE CITY.—Thursday and yesterday were, hitherto, the hottest days of the season. The evening and night of Thursday were oppressive in the highest degree; not that the thermometer did its utmost in the way of figures, though it stood 86° at midnight, but that there was not a breath of air stirring, and the atmosphere was as clogged and sultry, probably, as it was ever known to be in this latitude. Yesterday was considerably better, owing to the ameliorating influence of a light current of air, still the heat was more than sufficient, and made large numbers of people sigh for "fresh fields and pastures new," or strolls by the side of rivers, or by old Ocean's margent, or for ascents of mountains, or anything, in short, of grassiness, greenness, coolness, the boscage of dells, the rippling or fall of water, &c. Notwithstanding, New-York has seldom been more crowded with people than it is at present.

HOFFMAN, THE ALLEGED FORGER.—Yesterday morning FREDERICK HOFFMAN, late Secretary or Transfer Clerk of the Pacific Railroad Company, was removed from the prison attached to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and confined in the Tombs. He occupies a cell on the second corridor, and exhibits so much moroseness in his intercourse with the keepers, that he can scarcely expect from them those little acts of kindness which would tend to alleviate the hardships of his imprisonment. The friends of the unhappy man claim that his constitution is broken down, and that unless the application they intend to make before the Supreme Court, to decrease the amount of bail from $22,000, the amount fixed by Justice CONNOLLY, to a sum which they are able to furnish, he will not survive to undergo a trial.

METEORIC PHENOMENON.—Shortly before 10 o'clock last evening a meteor of great size and brilliancy passed over this City, taking a direction from west to east. It was first observed, so far as we could learn, by passengers on the Jersey City ferry-boats, to whom it appeared to have shot out from behind the houses in something of a circular course. It seemed to pass directly over the City Hall Park, when it formed into two distinct heads, one shooting ahead of the other, and leaving a long train of fiery rain between them, similar to the appearance of a rocket after it has burst. The light was of a dazzling blue and white color, and during its flight it illuminated every thing in its train.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—This office, which has been in the hands of the mechanics for the past five or six weeks, was again taken possession of yesterday by the Clerk of the Board and his assistants. In the place of the old ceiling, which has been in a very dilapidated condition since the fire at the City Hall, an entire new one has been made, ornamented by a beautiful centrepiece, from which a chandelier of elaborate workmanship is suspended. The floors are newly carpeted, and the painting and graining of the room meets with great praise from all who see it. Room No. 1, which has been heretofore used as the office of the Clerk, will now do service as a Committee-room.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon last, Mr. HENRY RAWLINSON, an Englishman, 34 years of age, while playing with his children on the back-stoop of his residence, No. 163 East Twenty-fourth-street, lost his balance and fell to the ground. He did not appear to be much injured when the accident occurred, but upon the advice of a physician he was removed to Bellevue Hospital. He afterwards grew worse, and his death resulted on Thursday night. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and the post-mortem examination showed that the skull of deceased had been fractured by the fall, thus causing his death.

THE RIVAL PUGILISTS.—That there will be no fight between HEENAN and MORRISSEY, the sporting people of the City seem to be aware, MORRISSEY's challenge having proved bogus, and his ill-health being likely to prevent his training, even if he were able or disposed to fight. It is said that a benefit will be given to MACDONALD, at the Academy of Music, at which HEENAN will represent himself, and AARON JONES will pass muster for SAYERS.

Police Reports.

OBTAINING A STOCK OF LIQUORS BY FRAUD.

David C. Fuller, agent for George A. Cox, liquor dealer at No. 327 Greenwich-street, yesterday caused the arrest of John Gallagher, a young man residing at No. 212 Houston-street, who formerly acted as his clerk, on a charge of having fraudulently obtained from him in May last $80 worth of wines and liquors. It is alleged that Gallagher, after his connection with the complainant had ceased, called at the store and stated that he had orders for liquors to fill for John O'Brien, of No. 74 York-street, Brooklyn, and thus obtained the property. It was subsequently ascertained that no such person as O'Brien lived at the number indicated, and as soon as Gallagher could be found he was apprehended. He was held for trial in the sum of $1,000.

OFFENCES OF VARIOUS KINDS.

Detective Farley yesterday arrested Charles Cull, residing at No. 360 Third-avenue, on the complaint of Mr. John F. Gilman, of Shirley Mills, Me., who alleged that on the 13th inst. he was swindled to the extent of $100 by giving that sum in good money as an equivalent for a piece of paper purporting to be the $100 issue of the City Trust and Banking Company, which he had been asked to change. The swindle was perpetrated in the oft-told way on board of the Worcester boat.... One hundred dollars worth of clothing that was stolen a short time since from the house No. 316 Sixth-avenue, while the family was absent in the country, was recovered yesterday by Officer Thomas, of the Second District Court, from various pawn-offices where it had been pledged. After finding one of the missing articles, the officer, by learning the name of the person who pledged it, traced out the rest. In this way a clue to the burglar was also obtained, and he will probably be secured.

Fires.

IN A BRASS FOUNDRY.

A defective chimney flue in the premises No. 87 Centre-street, set the place on fire between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames were soon put out, Mr. JAMES GALLAGHER, who occupied the building as a brass foundry, suffering a loss of about $100. He was insured for $1,000 in the Howard Insurance Company.

IN A KEROSENE-OIL MANUFACTORY.

A fire occurred about 10 o'clock last night in the Kerosene-oil manufactory of BLONNEY & COMPT, situated in Forty-seventh-street, near the Hudson River. The building was destroyed, and the total loss is estimated at $3,000.

IN A PICTURE-FRAME ORNAMENT ESTABLISHMENT.

Another fire took place at 10½ o'clock at No. 86 Bleecker-street, occupied by BERTAN & MANX, manufacturers of passe partout for the manufacture of picture frames. It originated from a furnace of lighted charcoal which had been left under the stairway. Not a great deal of damage resulted.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Taxes for 1861.

IMPORTANT REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors was held in the Common Council Chamber last evening. The Special Committee, to whom was referred the Annual Statement of the Mayor of the several sums of money deemed necessary to be raised by tax for the various purposes authorized by the charter to carry on the City Government, submitted a report. As no separate account has been kept of each loan and the amount raised therefor, the Committee found some difficulty in determining the sums required for the Sinking Fund. An attempt was made to classify these accounts, but the Committee, after expending a vast amount of labor, found that it would be impossible to submit with this report a satisfactory statement, and, therefore, recommended the amount sent in by the Mayor, with the addition of $18,000 deducted in error the previous year. The Committee also recommended that an accountant be employed to open a set of books for the Sinking Fund of the city, so as to enter each loan in a distinct and separate account, and to credit thereto so much of the present Sinking Fund as shall, upon a proper apportionment, be found to belong to it, and further recommended that hereafter the accounts be kept separate. The Committee presented schedules and statements of the several sums of money which they deem necessary to be raised by tax for the various purposes contemplated by the City Charter, with resolutions of which these statements are explanatory. The following is a synopsis of the different purposes for which money is to be raised:

Interest on City bonds ... $84,313 85

Alderman STRONG asked to have this statement laid on the table. He wished to examine into the item of $19,421 43 to be raised upon the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, as he said the amount was larger than last year, and in his opinion it should be less. The motion was lost.

Principal of City Loans	$162,412 98
Principle and interest on certificates:	
On the City at large	$38,054 42
On the late City of Brooklyn	19,922 74
On the late City of Williamsburgh	15,964 72
On the Eleventh Ward	3,035 33
On the Fourteenth Ward	444 84
Total	$77,443 05

FOR SALARIES—Mayor, $3,000; Counsellor, $3,000; Treasurer, $2,500; Street Commissioner, $2,000; City Clerk, $2,000; Comptroller, $2,000; Auditor, $1,500; Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, $2,000; Collector of Taxes, $3,000; six Police Justices and Justices of the Peace, $1,800 each; Health Officer, $1,000; nineteen Assessors, $700 each; Deputy City Clerk, $1,200; three other Clerks in same office, $800 each; Mayor's Clerk, $1,000; Mayor's Messenger, $400; Deputy Comptroller, $1,200; clerk to do. $600; Deputy Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, $1,200; clerk to do., $800; Foreman of Repairs and Supplies, $700; Deputy Street Commissioner, $1,200; clerk to Street Commissioner, $750; Auditor's Clerk, $1,200; Assistant Collector of Taxes, $1,200; Redemption Clerk, $1,200; Return do., $900; Abstract do., $800; Assessment do., $1,000; two clerks to Collector of Taxes, $700 each; special Collectors for 100 days, $4,000; eight clerks for 80 days, $1,400; six Assistant Collectors of Assessment, $700 each; six Clerks of Justices' Courts, $850 each; Clerk to the Board of Assessors, $1,200; Attorney, $1,800; Counselor's Clerk, $700; Clerk of Market, $600; four Meat Inspectors, $500 each; three Inspectors of Pavements, $850 each; Keeper of City Hall, $900; Sweeper of City Hall, $500; Keeper of City Park, $300; one Hack Inspector and Assistant, $150 each; taking care of lost children, $100; Clerk to Health-officer, $500; to Counsel, to serve notices for tax and assessment sales, $700; opening books for Sinking Fund, $500; Check Clerk in Collector's office, $700; do. in Assessment office, $700; two assistant clerks for sewerage, $700 each; Keeper of Hamilton-avenue Bridge, $500; Messenger, $500. Total, $97,800.

FOR POLICE PURPOSES.—Six Inspectors, $1,200 each; 33 sergeants, $900 each; 200 patrolmen $800 each; 18 doormen, $700 each; stationery, $500; contingent expenses, $800; proportion of general expenses, $4,150; sanitary purposes, $2,000. Total, $217,450.

For General School Fund, $93,900; for Special School Fund, $66,830; for general purposes, $147,200. In this statement is embraced an appropriation of $2,500 for introducing gas in Washington and city parks; election expenses, $20,000; Washington Park Improvement, $2,500; Truant School, $10,000; deficiency for Water celebration, $10,000, &c.

FOR CLEANING STREETS AND REPAIRING WELLS AND PUMPS.

Wards.	Streets.	Wells and Pumps.	Deficiencies.	Total.
I	$1,700	$300	—	$2,000
II	2,300	600	$550	3,450
III	—	—	—	3,000
IV	—	—	—	2,200
V	2,300	800	—	3,100
VI	3,000	750	—	3,750
VII	1,200	600	—	1,800
VIII	300	300	—	600
IX	1,800	1,600	—	3,400
X	3,000	650	726	4,376
XI	4,100	1,500	—	5,600
XII	1,200	600	—	1,800
XIII	3,500	500	—	4,000
XIV	2,000	600	—	2,600
XV	750	250	—	1,000
XVI	2,000	500	—	2,500
XVII	300	200	—	500
XVIII	Nothing requir'd		—	—
XIX	1,400	300	—	1,700
Total				$47,376

Lighting Streets	$105,000 00
Repairing Lamps	2,500 00
Fire Department, Western District	38,425 00
Fire Department, Eastern District	25,675 00
Fire Department Funds	1,500 00
Total tax	1,060,325 88
Less estimated City Revenue	117,400 00

The Board, after a somewhat protracted session, adjourned for one week.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JOHN DOUGHERTY, boatman, about 9 o'clock on Thursday night, was crushed to death between a lighter and the wharf, at the foot of South Ninth-street. He had got down between the lighter and the wharf to pick something out of the water, when a wave dashed the lighter against him. The deceased resided at Caldwell's Landing, North River, where he leaves a family.

ITEMS.—A meeting of the Common Council Committee on Street-opening was held in the Firemen's Hall, on Thursday evening, to hear arguments for and against the widening of Bushwick-avenue and South Seventh-street. The attendance of citizens was not large, but the discussion was quite lengthy. The Committee expect to make their report on all of the improvements provided for by the last Legislature at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen.... The German Republicans in the 16th Ward held a ratification meeting Thursday evening. There was a large attendance.

Jersey City.

ELOPEMENT AND ARREST.—A young gentleman named JOHN DUBOIS, bookkeeper at a wholesale store in Cortlandt-street, New-York, was taken before Recorder TILDEN, at Jersey City, yesterday morning, and held to bail in the sum of $300, on a charge of having eloped with a young married woman, named Mrs. SUSAN BOND. It appears that Mrs. B. disappeared from home on Tuesday night last, and the husband finding that a quantity of her wearing apparel was also missing, suspected something wrong. Upon further search some letters from DUBOIS (who was on intimate terms with the family) were discovered, the contents of which led to the suspicion that he was aware of Mrs. B.'s whereabouts. Mr. BOND placed the matter in the hands of Ex-Detective WILDEY, who is a relative, and he commenced to work up the case. On Thursday night the officer followed Mr. DUBOIS from his place of business, for several hours, until he finally crossed to Jersey City. After walking entirely around the block, Mr. DUBOIS entered the American Hotel, where Mr. WILDEY shortly after followed. From the bookkeeper or persons connected with the hotel, he could not gain any information, but finally, from a boarder, learned that a gentleman and lady answering the description had been stopping there for several days. Mr. WILDEY then proceeded to an upper parlor, where he found the truants sitting upon a sofa. Feeling highly indignant at the manner his relative had been betrayed, by a pretended friend, Mr. WILDEY dealt DUBOIS a heavy blow on the face, which caused the blood to flow freely. It is stated that he then drew a revolver, when the young woman sprang between him and her paramour, and others also interfering, further bloodshed was prevented. Mr. WILDEY then procured the assistance of officer GEORGE CLARK, and DUBOIS was conveyed to the cells, where he remained until yesterday morning, when he gave bonds to appear for examination. The husband refused to conciliate matters, and the wife returned home with an uncle.

DUBOIS entered a complaint against Mr. WILDEY for assault and battery, but under the circumstances the Recorder declined to entertain it, and Mr. D. consoled himself by threatening to take the law in his own hands.

INCENDIARISM.—Yesterday morning a woman named BRIDGET HAGAN, residing in Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, was arrested and taken before Justice HORSELY, charged with having on the night previous, while intoxicated, set fire to the premises she occupied. The fire was extinguished before much damage had occurred. The accused was committed to the County jail.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner GAFFNEY, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday afternoon upon the body of an unknown man found floating near the Morris Canal pier. Deceased was apparently an Englishman, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, sandy hair and whiskers. He had on a black frock-coat, checked pants, spotted calico shirt, blue stock, and brogans.

FIRE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a shed at the rear of No. 360 South Seventh-street, Jersey City, caused by a defect in a baker's oven adjoining. The flames were extinguished before they had gained much headway.

Cricket.

CRICKET AND ROYALTY—UNITED STATES VERSUS CANADA.

Arrangements have been made for a series of international matches, to be played annually, under the auspices of the St. George's Club, of New-York, and the Montreal Club, of Montreal, Canada East. The first match will be played at Montreal during the Prince of WALES' visit to that city. The Eleven will be selected by the St. George's Club on the part of the United States, and the friends of cricket in America will be pleased to learn that for once, and a beginning, a sufficient number from the many fine American cricketers to be found—if looked for—will be selected by St. George to make the Eleven national enough in its character to have the right to sustain the honor of the American flag.

LONG ISLAND CLUB VS. EAST NEW-YORK.

These Clubs played a very friendly game at East New-York on Friday, resulting in a victory for East New-York by the first innings, as it was a one-day match, and not finished. The batting of Parker, Biggs, Labon, F. Bennett, R. Bennett, Curry, Uris, and Holt, who kept up his wicket while a large number of runs were made, was very good for Long Island, as was Petty and Holders' bowling, and Parker's wicket-keeping. Some good fielding was shown on their side also, but the fielders were not at all well placed in the second innings of East New-York. On the part of the East New Yorkers, North, Beach, Bedford and Cuyp were the only ones who batted well. Cuyp bowled finely, and Andrews made up in bowling for his want of success at the bat; Wardle at wicket was very good, as was Watson at long-stop. A very harmonious musical party was improvised at the conclusion of the match, at which the Long Island Glee Club sang various fine pieces. The Cricketer's Glee, composed by Mr. Eastmead, of their Cricket Club, being sung by Messrs. Labon, F. Bennett and Holley, with rapturous applause. Mr. P. O'Brien, of the Atlantic Base Ball Club—who bids fair to take down some of the Englishmen at cricket—sang the favorite of the base ballers—"Uncle Sam's Farm"—in which he was accompanied by the glee singers, and brought down the house. Cheers were given by both Clubs on delivering up the ball, and for the umpires, Messrs. Sams and Robb.

The following is the score:

LONG ISLAND CLUB.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Parker, c. Watson, b. Cuyp	2	not out	13
Petty, b. Cuyp	8	b. Andrews	1
Holder, b. Bedford	0	b. Andrews	0
F. Bennett, b. Bedford	2	ran out	7
Biggs, b. Cuyp	3	l. b. w., b. Andrews	19
Labon, c. Reed, b. Cuyp	15	b. Cuyp	5
Holley, b. Andrews	4	c. Beach, b. Cuyp	0
R. Bennett, run out	14	b. Cuyp	3
Curry, c. North, b. Andrews	0	st. Wardle, b. Andrews	10
Holt, run out	0	b. Cuyp	0
Uris, not out	1	b. Cuyp	1
Byes 4, wides 5	9	Byes 8, wides 2	10
Total	50	Total	50

EAST NEW-YORK CLUB.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
North, c. Parker, b. Holder	4	not out	3
Beach, run out	31	c. Petty, b. Holder	7
Aylmer, b. Holder	0	not out	5
Bedford, b. Holder	10		
Wardle, b. Petty	1		
Watson, l. b. w., b. Petty	0	b. Holder	3
Cuyp, run out	5		
Henderson, c. Holley, b. Holder	0		
Andrews, c. F. Bennett, b. Holder	0		
Davis, not out	0		
Reed, c. F. Bennett, b. Petty	0	c. Parker, b. Petty	8
Byes 2, wide 1	3		
Total	55	Total	26

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB—JUNIORS VS. SECOND ELEVEN.

A match will be played to-day, between the Juniors (Americans) and the Second Eleven of the above Club, on the St. George's new ground, Hoboken.

The Attempted Escape of Six Convict from Sing Sing.

SKETCH OF THE RINGLEADER AND HIS EXPLOITS—THE LIFE OF A KEEPER THREATENED.

In Thursday's edition we published a telegraphic dispatch from Sing Sing, giving an account of an attempted escape of six convicts from the prison on Wednesday night, and the shooting of one of the party by the guard. The following account is taken from the report of Mr. B. F. GULICK, the principal keeper of the prison:

WEDNESDAY, July 18, 1860.

Opened prison at 6 A. M. Keepers STEWART, NOBLE, CROFACT, OLMSTEAD, were absent. The agent, Mr. BEARDSLEY, took an early train for Albany. Everything was usually quiet through the day, until about 4:15 o'clock, P. M., when an alarm was given, and it was found that six convicts had passed the guard, between Posts Nos. 6 and 7. WM. MEALING, a guard, was stationed at Post No. 7, and ISAAC SABLES, a guard, was stationed on Post No. 6. The convicts names were Henry Thompson, George Mairnaim, *alias* Christian Bechstein, Albert Shrader, John Mix, Charles Miller, and John Rham. They were employed in the quarry, under the immediate charge of Keepers CHAS. HARFORD and NICHOLAS MILLER. The men were fired upon by both MEALING and SABLES, without effect. SABLES reloaded his carbine and fired the second time, killing JOHN RHAM, the ball taking effect in his head. It is supposed that he died instantly. The other five men were pursued by both citizens and officers, and were all captured and returned to the prison before sundown. The officers and citizens who pursued and captured them, as well as those officers who remained and closed the prison, are entitled to much credit for their persevering and successful efforts.

Some of the escaped convicts are men of desperate character, and I have no doubt but that all of them are of like nature, though little is known of their antecedents. GEORGE MAIRNAIM, *alias* BEEKSTEIN, is one of the most noted desperadoes and criminals known in the country, and it is no even thing when an officer stakes his life against a wretch like him. The odds are too great to encounter, his life being worse than worthless. All of these men were armed with deadly weapons, such as hand-drills and knives, evidently prepared to resist arrest, with desperation, even to the sacrifice of the life of any one who might make the attempt. Said GEORGE MAIRNAIM tried with desperation of purpose to use his weapons, and after being disarmed, again made several attempts to avenge himself upon his captors, and did not desist until he was made insensible from the effects of the blows he received.

When the prisoners were discovered by the guards attempting to pass the guard-houses, their intention was not at first even suspected. They were at work in the quarry, and were some distance from the guards when two walked quietly off in the direction of the hospital, another took a pail and made a pretence of fetching water, and a moment more no less than six were making their way between the guard posts. The order of "halt" showed that they were discovered, and each one started on a run.

RHAM was no doubt instantly killed, as persons who arrived at the spot a moment after found him quite dead. The body was taken up and conveyed into the office, when Coroner GRIFFIN was notified to hold an inquest upon it. This was done the same evening. Several witnesses, who saw the whole of the affair, gave their testimony, and the verdict, in substance, charged the killing to a gun-shot wound caused by the hand of ISAAC SABLES, while in the discharge of his duty, and was perfectly justifiable. The body of RAHM was buried in the convict's burying ground, near the prison, yesterday morning. He was about 32 years of age.

MAIRNAIM was at the bottom of the whole affair and incited the other convicts to the attempt. On searching him a knife was found upon him. It had formerly been a stout dinner knife, and was purloined by him for the purpose of using it, in any case of emergency. The blade was about five inches in length and one wide, and was formed into a dagger-shaped point, sharpened on both edges—a formidable weapon in the hands of a desperate man. Mr. BEARDSLEY informed our Reporter that sometimes no less than eight or ten knives will be missed at a time, after the convicts have been to dinner. The injuries which this prisoner received while resisting the guards who captured him, are of quite a serious nature. They are all now confined in dark cells. MAIRNAIM is perhaps the most desperate criminal that ever entered the Sing Sing Prison. He is now serving his fifth term. A few of his exploits are well worth relating.

While serving out his third term, and when within a short time of his dismissal, he persuaded a convict named JOHN ALGIER, a Frenchman, to hide away under the boards of the cabinet-shop of Mr. WOODRUFF, at which shop they were then employed, promising to come and liberate him on the night of his discharge. The Frenchman, who had but just been committed, had six years to serve before the expiration of his term, and gladly embraced the liberal offer of his fellow-convict, when a board was at once forced from the floor and ALGIER laid himself between the timbers, when MAIRNAIM nailed the board in its place, leaving the poor Frenchman so closely boxed up that he was compelled to lie in one position, and was scarcely able to move hand or foot. ALGIER not returning to supper, a search was made, but without success. An extra guard was then appointed to watch for the night, so that it would be impossible for a prisoner to pass them, and on the following day the search was renewed, but without success. In the morning MAIRNAIM had been dismissed, his term having expired. At night the same vigilant watch was kept, but still no signs of the missing convict. On the third day, about the same time that the poor fellow had been thus entombed, he was found. The principal keeper fancying that he might have been hidden away under the floor, ordered the boards to be removed, and ALGIER was discovered in a horrible state. There he had been for three days and two nights, without a morsel to eat, forced to lie in one position during the whole of that time, barely existing upon the air which was admitted through the chinks of the nailed down board. He presented a pitiable sight, and was more dead than alive; his reason had fled, and he had to be taken to a lunatic asylum, where he still remains.

Another time, when this convict's time had nearly expired, he learned the following, which he profited by: A lad about 18 years of age, who worked in the same shop with him, was visited every three months by his mother. The time approached when he expected her, and he would occasionally converse with MAIRNAIM on the subject, and state how happy he felt in looking forward to the time when his mother would come to see him. The former acted in a benevolent manner, and, by appearing to take a deep interest in the boy's welfare, by a few questions soon found out where his mother lived. On being dismissed, his term having expired, he started for this City, and went straight to the house of the mother, (a widow,) and represented himself as the foreman of the fire-shop where her son worked, and that, having taken a great interest in him, he had called, at his request, to give his love to her, and see how she was. The poor woman was overwhelmed by the kindness of the gentleman who had taken such interest in her poor convict boy, and showed her gratitude in thanks and tears, stating that a week from that day the three months would expire since the last visit, and that she would soon see him again. MAIRNAIM rose to go, and remarked that if she had anything to send he would gladly give it to him. The purse of the mother, containing every cent of her hard earnings, passed like magic from her hand to that of the hardened villain, with a request that he would purchase for the boy all he wanted. A week after, the mother and son met in the office of the prison, when the visit of the kind-hearted foreman was mentioned, much to the astonishment of the boy, who had not noticed any difference in the behavior of the foreman. On mentioning the circumstance to the latter, the whole was explained by the description of MAIRNAIM given by the woman.

While our Reporter was writing the above in the office of the prison, Mr. SABLES, the guard who shot RHAMS, entered, and requested Mr. BEARDSLEY, the Warden, to furnish him with a pistol, as some of the convicts had threatened to take his life.

The Pickpocket Question.

HEAD-QUARTERS NATIONAL DEM. VOLUNTEERS, 751 BROADWAY, Thursday, July 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the Breckinridge and Lane Meeting held last evening at Cooper Institute, you make mention that my watch was stolen. Such was not the fact—no thieving occurring at the principal meeting, outside the Hall.

I have since learned that a lot of pickpockets, roughs and rowdies assembled at about 10 o'clock at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighth-street, to listen to a "rough" address from one of these "rough" fellows. At this assemblage some unfortunate and respectable gentleman got relieved of his time-piece. *So much for keeping bad company.* Yours, truly,

JOHN FARRELL.

STILL ANOTHER STATEMENT.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the proceedings of the Breckinridge and Lane meeting, at the Cooper Institute last evening, you state that "while FARRELL and OVERFIELD were speaking they were both relieved of their watches by a successful pickpocket." Had your reported substituted the name of JAMES N. PHELPS as the speaker who was robbed, and a "notorious Government official," in place of "successful pickpocket," he would have "hit the nail on the head," and afforded a striking illustration of "honor among thieves." *Nascitur ex sociis.* P.

Affairs in Baltimore.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 19, 1860.

Our City Council is about to adjourn. It has still before it some important measures not fully consummated. One is the annulling of an injunction against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, regarding certain extra dividend scrip, which involves a million of dollars. Another is the adoption of certain measures towards completing the Park project, looking to the establishment of a grand Central Park, embracing 600 to 800 acres. A third, is a proposition to indorse $5,000 of the mortgage bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad, which runs from Baltimore to Hagerstown. The bill authorizing the construction of a new City Hall, at a cost of $800,000 to $1,000,000, has been passed. It is doubtful if all these measures can be put through this session. When all these improvements are made they will add decidedly to the beauty and attractions of our city.

A very large number of our citizens, here and throughout the State, have been anxiously expecting the *Great Eastern* to visit Annapolis, that they might have a convenient opportunity of visiting her. In the expectation that she might be brought either to the place abovenamed or to Philadelphia, thousands have deferred their visit to see her in New-York. My impression is if she could be taken either to Annapolis or Philadelphia, or both places, it would ultimate to the Company's advantage.

One of our most prominent fashionable tailors, named ROBERTS, has been publicly whipped and cowhided twice within a fortnight past for gross indignities to a young lady, named MERRILL. The castigations were inflicted by the father and brothers of the young lady. It is now a matter of public notoriety, having crept into the papers. A more outrageous case has seldom been heard of. The rascal should be scorned by all decent humanity, and a mark set upon him, like that of Cain. What makes it worse, he is a widower and a father himself.

JACKALOW.—Since the execution of HICKS, attention has been directed to the supposed Chinaman, JACKALOW, who is confined in our county jail on a charge similar to that for which HICKS was hung. A reporter who visited him states that he keeps himself posted on passing events, and converses with considerable intelligence, though his knowledge of the language is not very extensive. He spends much of his time in reading. He is aware of HICKS' fate, and asked if it was thought he should meet a similar fate. Only an indefinite answer could of course be given. JACKALOW then protested that he did not kill Capt. LEET.

The recent visit of the Japanese being referred to, he claimed to be a Japanese, and not a Chinaman, as generally supposed, and expressed much love for his country, being extremely sad when the subject was referred to. From what we can learn of his history he is a native of one of the Loochoo Islands. These islands consist of a group in the Northern Pacific, lying between Japan proper and Formosa, or Great Loochoo Islands. They are nominally a part of the Empire of Japan, and to a certain extent are subject to that Government; yet in their internal administration are independent, or nearly so.

The inhabitants of these islands are of the same race as the Japanese, though greatly resembling in appearance, as well as in their customs and manners, the Chinese. JACKALOW, therefore, is correct in his statement that he is a Japanese.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

[Advertisement.]

ORATORY.—Can I become an Orator, a Debater, a Clergyman, or a Writer? This depends on whether or not you possess the requisite phrenological organization. If you have a good intellect, large language, with proper training you may succeed. Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, will give you satisfactory answers to these questions.

[Advertisement.]

$409,000 IN BONDS.

$2,000 IN CASH.

THE RECENT FIRE IN NORWICH.

NORWICH & WORCESTER R. Co.'s OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., July 19, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 14th inst. a destructive fire entirely consumed the dépôt building of this Company, which was 200 feet long and 61 feet wide. Your Safe was in the Treasurer's office, on the second floor. It affords me pleasure to inform you that the Safe manufactured by you, containing books and papers of the Company, has proved all that you ever claimed for it. The Safe was full, containing a part of our most important books, bonds and papers, which were well preserved, with the writing uninjured.

Yours respectfully,
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES—the most reliable and perfect protection from Fire now known—can be purchased only of the subscribers:

HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & Co., New-Orleans.

$1,000 REWARD is still offered to any person who can prove that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

[Advertisement.]

DOLINGTON, Penn., July 1860.

This is to certify that I was the holder of a share of ticket Nos. 48, 50, 71, Class 300, in Delaware State Lottery, drawn June 23, under the management of WOOD, EDDY & Co., which combination drew the prize of $15,000, and that said prize was cashed on presentation. THEODORE M. LARGE, M. D., Dolington P. O., Penn.

WINDSOR, BERTIE CITY, N. C., July 10, 1860.

I do hereby certify that I have this day received, through bank, the full amount of a share of the highest Capital Prize of $50,000, drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, June 9, 1860, in WOOD, EDDY & Co.'s Delaware State Lotteries, in Class 1, (drawn on the single number plan.) The number on my ticket being the number drawing the highest Capital Prize of $50,000, my ticket being only one-eighth ticket and drawing accordingly, and that full permission is freely given by me to publish my name and residence.

R. H. SMITH, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at

BRADY'S GALLERY,

No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEYS' GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway.

The Chicago Zouaves were photographed at GURNEYS' Gallery yesterday in their Zouave uniform, and are now on exhibition. Also, photographs of Capt. VINE HALL, and all the officers of the steamship *Great Eastern.* We have just completed sixteen new instantaneous stereoscopic views of the *Great Eastern,* and are now ready to supply the trade.

J. GURNEY & SON.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies suffering from functional irregularities, or those distressing complaints, hysteria, headache, nervousness, lassitude, &c., will find speedy and permanent benefit by using HOLLOWAY'S TONIC PILLS, which exercise a powerful influence on all derangements of the female system.

[Advertisement.]

BOOTS AND SHOES.—CAHILL & WOOD are offering, at their new establishment, No. 627 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-streets, opposite Laura Keene's, an excellent assortment of elegant Boots and Shoes, for ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys and children, at very low prices.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 20.

FLOUR in moderate demand; sales, 800 bbls., at $5 50 for extra State, $7 for favorite double extra city brands. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. The scarcity of boats restricts shipment; inquiry and demand for milling light. CORN firmer; sales nearly 20,000 bushels Indiana, at 52½c.; 6,200 bushels do., at 52¾c.; later, 4,800 bushels do., at 53c. OATS, BARLEY, and RYE nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS firm, and boats scarce; Flour, 26c.; Wheat, 8½c.; Corn, 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—866 bbls. Flour, 10,400 bushels Wheat, 98,300 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—1,150 bbls. Flour, 9,800 bushels Wheat, 45,300 bushels Corn. Shipped to Montreal, 1,900 bbls. Flour.

BUFFALO, July 20.

FLOUR steady and in fair demand; sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 75@$5 for ordinary to good extra Illinois and Wisconsin, $5@$5 25 for extra Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, $5 50@$6 for double extras. WHEAT dull and parties apart. CORN advanced ½c. and in fair demand, but closing dull; sales 6,000 bush. Toledo at 51½c.; 50,000 bush. Illinois at 52c. Other grains nominal. WHISKY in moderate demand; sales 100 bbls. at 19½c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm at 40c. on Flour, 11½c. on Wheat and 10½c. on Corn to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bush. Wheat, 20,000 bush. Corn.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet at $1@$1 01. CORN firm; sales 70,000 bushels at 43c.@43½c. in store. OATS steady. Receipts, 100 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bush. Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 11,500 bushels Wheat, 181,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS 1c. lower on Corn to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York reduced to 1 ₩ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 20.

FLOUR quiet at $5 25 for superfine. WHEAT scarce; white, $1 30@$1 40; red, $1 28. CORN wanted at 67c. PROVISIONS firm; Bacon, 11½c.@12c.; Shoulders, 10c., but held higher. WHISKY steady at 21c.@22c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 20.

FLOUR quiet but steady. Howard-street and Ohio $5 25. WHEAT steady; Red $1 20@$1 25; White, $1 30@$1 50. CORN dull; Yellow, 62c.@64c.; White, 70c.@72c. PROVISIONS very firm; Bacon advancing. WHISKY steady and quiet at 20c.@21c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 20.

FLOUR dull and holders are willing sellers. WHISKY dull at 17c. PORK quiet. BACON at 9½c.@11½c. Money quiet and unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 20.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94½; Reading Railroad, 21⅛; Morris Canal, 56¼; Long Island Railroad, 12¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail, via Erie Railroad, 5½ A. M. and	3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph's on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Fulton* will close to day, Saturday, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

The mails for California, Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, New-Granada, and the West Coast of South America, by the *North Star,* will close to-day, Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Bienville,* will close on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Fulton	July 21	New-York	Havre
Arabia	July 25	Boston	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	July 28	New-York	Havre
Saxonia	Aug. 1	New-York	Hambur
Africa	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Jura	Aug. 2	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Aug. 4	New-York	Bremen
Canada	Aug. 8	Boston	Liverpool
Illinois	Aug. 11	New-York	Southp'tn
Asia	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Arago	Aug. 18	New-York	Southp'tn
FROM EUROPE.			
Jura	July 10	Liverpool	New-York
Vigo	July 11	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	July 11	Southampt'n	New-York
North Briton	July 11	Liverpool	Quebec
Canada	July 14	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	July 18	Southampt'n	New-York
Bohemian	July 18	Liverpool	Quebec
Illinois	July 18	Southampt'n	New-York
Asia	July 21	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	July 24	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	July 25	Southampt'n	New-York
Europa	July 28	Liverpool	Boston
Adriatic	Aug. 1	Southampt'n	New-York
Persia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hammonia	Aug. 4	Southampt'n	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Karnak	July 21	New-York	Havana.
De Soto	July 27	New-York	Havana.
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
North Star	July 21	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 20.—*In steamship Africa, from Liverpool and Queenstown*—Mr. DeWitt and wife, Mrs. Cohen, the Countess de Mons, Mrs. Kinzie and child, Mrs. Graham and nurse, Mrs. Daly, Rev. C. F. Stovin and lady, Miss S. Cohen, Miss J. Cohen, Miss Campion, Miss Chalmers, Mr. Malcolm Graham, lady and child; Mr. J. F. Vives, Major Barnard, Mr. Graham, F. Mensing, S. M. Peyser, Mr. Norris, Edward Hen, Mr. Tilley, Mr. Francis, H. Sontag, W. T. Poole, Miss Graham and sister, Mr. Garret, Jacob Gutterman, J. P. Fitch, Mr. Longmires, child and nurse, F. W. Barlow, Mr. Cohen, Lieut. Col. Travers, Mr. O'Counts, Thos. Barbour, J. R. Cronin, J. P. Persch, A. Kemper, J. S. Bullock, B. H. Hulseman, Mr. Leary, Mr. Hart, Mr. Hart, Jr., F. Henriques, Thomas Sweeney, mail agent, Miss Turnbull, Miss Jones, Mrs. Turnbull and child, Samuel McLean, James McLean, Mr. Longmire, lady and child, Mr. Turnbull and brother, C. H. Sheehan, J. R. Pell, Mr. Hayward, Mr. Cathra, J. F. Biggs, Mr. Ward, Mr. Gynand, Thos. Greig, Dr. Wingfield, W. Hasseltine, J. B. Betts, W. H. Davy and friend, F. H. Inloes, J. A. Bliss, J. Wills, S. Meghheuner, Emil Herfurth, Mr. Parker, Mr. Bartholomew, Mr. Lougee, Benj. Jackson, H. A. Stone, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Dierckts, Harvey Brower, Mr. Pooley, Jr., Mr. Stevens, mail officer, Mr. Barflett, John Hall, Mr. Gartside, H. Esch, Rev. T. D. Littlewood, Richard Harding, Paro C. Horndug, Fred. Eli, Ed. DeRmyn, Partier and man servant; Mr. J. S. Lowry, lady and child.

In ship May Flower, from Taltal, Peru—Mr. W. W. Evans, lady and 2 children; S. Rogers, lady and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 46 | Sun sets.... 7 26 | Moon rises... 9 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 01 | Gov. Island. 10 50 | Hell Gate... 12 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Glasgow, Thompson, Liverpool, J. G. Gale; Fulton, Wotton, Havre, New-York and Havre Steamship Co.; Kennebec, Johnson, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Karnak, Brownless, Nassau, E. Cunard.

Ships Lalla Rookh, Reed, Bristol, Eng., J. W. Elwell & Co; J. S. Bogert, Conil, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Cumberland, Merrill, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; J. S. Parsons, Scott, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Southerner, Soule, London, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Eagle, Baker, Curacoa, S. W. Lewis & Co.; H. Von Brabant, (Brem.) ——, London, Ruger Bros.; Mary Lucretia, Gibbs, Rochelle, Arnold & Tournarde.

Brigs Experiment, Rogers, Richmond, N. Briggs; B. Ballett, Johnson, St. Jago, McCready, Mott & Co.; M. Post, Robinson, Aspinwall, Moore & Henry; Cygnet, Jefferson, Mobile, master; Baltimore, Potter, Wilmington, ——; Alpine, Killman, Matanzas, E. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners G. H. Eneas, Higgs, Eleuthera, ——; B. N. Hawkins, Safford, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; St Helena, Lord, Loando, James Bishop & Co.; F. Elmore, Smith, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; British Queen, Johnson, Nassau, master; S. C. Jones, Bedell, Norfolk, ——; J. Randall, Watts, Jamaica, ——.

Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool July 7, and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. to E. Cunard. July 8, in the Channel, passed ship G. Langdon, bd. W. Same day, passed the Niagara, for Liverpool. 19th, 250 miles E. of the Hook, passed the Persia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Monticello, Morley, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Locust Point, French, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamship Patapsco, Vail, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Kennebec, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer P. T. Heartt, Siddell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Ship May Flower, (of Boston,) Chatfield, Taltal, Peru, March 22, and Talcahuana April 26, with wool and copper ore to master.

Ship J. S. De Wolfe, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Bradshaw, Liverpool 48 ds., with coal to order. July 15, off Nantucket Shoal, saw steamships Adriatic and Glasgow, hence, bd. E.

Bark Express, Sunberry, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to P. V. King & Co. Is at anchor in the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Kanawha, Jones, Greenport 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Brig Roseway Belle, (Br.,) Cole, Fajardo, P. R., July 2, with sugar and molasses to Vatable & Beynal. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Odele, (of Charleston,) Hayes, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Mobile, Howes, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Terry and Dela Torre. Is at anchor in the Lower Quarantine.

Schr. Herndon, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Brown & De Rossett.

Schr. Isis, Henry, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. A. E. Douglass, Saunders, Providence, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Tillie E., Babbit, Eighton, with coal for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Oliver Spelman, Spelman, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Elizabeth, Greenlaw, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. T. M. Miller, Miller Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Cabot, Tillett, Fall River 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Deception, Smith, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Sea Mark, Johnson, New-London 2 ds.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Hill, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Almira, Haskell, Rendout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Mail, Britton, Virginia, with wood.

RETURNED.—The Naples brig David and Caroline, Capt. Cacace, for Bristol 18th inst., when off Fire Island, was run into by an unknown schooner, doing her considerable damage. The schr. lost bowsprit, had cutwater started, and was leaking freely. The D. and C. was towed back to the City for repairs, and now lays at Pier No. 21 North River.

SAILED—Steamship Golden Fleece, for Galway.

WIND—This morning, very light, N. W.; sunset, S., very light.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, July 20, sunset.—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Steamer Golden Fleece cld the Bar, for Galway, at 9:22 bound out. Wind moderate, S. Weather hazy off shore.

HIGHLANDS, July 20, sunset.—No vessels in sight bound in. Wind light, S. E. Weather clear.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Arr. schr Pilot's Bride, from Inagua; reports a Danish brig, name unknown, bound from Port-au-Prince for New-York, with a cargo of 3,500 bags coffee, went ashore the 3d July on West Caicos, and will be a total loss. Only 300 bags were saved.

NORFOLK, July 20.—Arr. ship Volant, from Scotland, with coal.

ALEXANDRIA, July 20.—Arr. bark Eastern Star, from Sombrero, with guano.

Miscellaneous.

The ship J. T. Ward, reported below in this morning's paper, is probably the J. S. De Wolfe, since arrived.

The bark Lucy E. Ashbey, (new,) Ashbey, hence for Hong Kong and Shanghai Feb. 7, touched at Angier April 30, all well.

Spoken, &c.

Gen. Green—bark, Sparrow, from Boston for Mobile, July 14, lat. 33 12, lon. 71 57.

Foreign Ports.

[PER AFRICA.]

Arrived from New-York—Ann Augusta, in the Clyde; Light Brigade, at Dublin.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Numancia, at Gibraltar.

Mem.—The Naragansett, which was ashore on the Pampas, has got off, and arr. at Helvoet.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—14th-st., near 6th-av. Rev. FRANK REMINGTON, Pastor of the North Baptist Church, will preach at the above place TO-MORROW, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the corner of Christopher and Bedford sts.